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"Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
OF NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HENRY GREEN,
OF Northampton.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
JOHN A. LEMON,
OF Blair.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

"Pause before you cast your vote. Think how Lee would have voted. Think what Jackson would have done before he would have cast a vote calculated to divide his beloved Virginia. I ask you to remember those who have died on your soil, AND TO REMEMBER THAT THE PRINCIPLES THEY DIED FOR ARE AGAIN ON TRIAL TO-DAY." [What Wade Hampton said, as reported in The Staunton Vindicator, of July 30, 1880, the only Democratic paper in Staunton that published the substance of his address.

"General Hampton declared that the Democratic party, under Hancock's lead, was fighting for the same principles that Lee and Jackson fought for, and for which the Southern soldiers died. There was no qualification in the terms used. His appeal was for harmony in the Democratic party in Virginia, and to make it effective he brought up the war remembrance to touch the feelings of the audience."—[From the Staunton Valley Virginian, the paper from which the first quotation above is taken.

The improvement of Washington in the past ten years is largely due to the Government officials who have settled there on retiring from office. They acquire a liking for the city while in official life. All ranks of Government officers except Presidents are represented in what is known as the "Department bar." The latest addition is General Halbert E. Paine, a former law partner of Secretary Schurz, and late Commissioner of Patents. He will appear for inventors in the prosecution of claims before the Patent Office.

THE head-waiter of the Girard House in Philadelphia has heard Gov. Curtin talk. He thought the old War Governor didn't speak like a Democrat, though he was breaking fast with Democrats. He said to his guests that Garfield was "a very able man and a perfectly honest man." This drove the iron into their souls. Then the Governor calmly clinched it by adding, "and Gen. Garfield will be elected next November." The next thing in order will be for the Governor, for whom the Republicans of Pennsylvania still have a real affection, though they can't follow him in his political vagaries, to come out and take the stump for the man he believes in.—Chicago Tribune.

GENERAL GRANT admits that he has never yet voted a Republican Presidential ticket. During one campaign he was in the fight leading the armies of his country. During two more he was himself the Republican candidate. During still another he was President, and his post of duty was in Washington. But now General Grant is a private citizen, and he told his fellow Republicans of Galena on Friday night that he proposed, even at the cost of personal inconvenience to himself, to be with them on the 2d of November, and to help Galena "cast a round Republican vote such as it never cast before." This is a good example for all voters who may be in danger of losing their votes by absenteeism.

The Prodigal Butler Home Again

General Benjamin F. Butler has earned a reputation as broad as the country, not so much because of the bold, fearless way he has performed whatever he undertook, good or bad. He was originally a Democrat, and voted for Jeff. Davis at the Charleston convention in 1859 so persistently as to attract notice to the fact. When the war began he joined the Union forces and became a most extreme foe of the rebels, so much so as to earn from them the title of "Beast Butler." He has now gone back to the Democracy, and in noting this fact the New York Herald says: "Some eighteen years ago a young and smart Democratic spendthrift of the name of Benjamin F. Butler gathered all his political substance and decamped into the far country of the Republicans, where he wasted it in riotous living, to his and their discredit. And when he had spent it all, just about the beginning of President Hayes' administration, there arose a mighty famine in that land and he began to be in sore political want. So after various swinish experiences in husks with Greenbackers and the like, the notion occurred to him of returning to the Democratic homestead, wakening the old man up and telling how hungry he is, which he forthwith executed most piteously at Faneuil Hall in Boston last Saturday evening.

An Irish General Speaking Out.

Irish Republicans are organizing with much spirit in New York City, and their meetings are large and enthusiastic. Gen. Dennis F. Burke, who commanded the Irish Brigade under Gen. Hancock, at Appomattox, where Lee surrendered, is a leader of the Irish-Republican movement in New York. In a speech he said he "was now compelled to vote for the same measures for which he fought, and that he regarded his devotion to these sacred principles as paramount to that of a sentimentality on the subject of following an old commander into any vagary or inconsistency his ambition might lead. Ireland is one of the countries of the earth which now struggles to be free. How then can Irishmen, who are all workingmen, who belong to a race of toilers earning their bread with their hands and their heads, act with a party which was ready to involve a great country in a civil war to maintain the devilish dogma that labor ought to be enslaved and disfranchised, and laboring men sold like cattle in the market?" This is the noble sentiment which holds Irish Republicans together under a banner on which is inscribed equal rights to all men, of every race and color; and it is a flag to fight under in a canvass involving issues against the Democratic party.

It is quite certain that during the next session of Congress a bill will be passed for the distribution of the balance of the General Award fund now in the Treasury. It will be remembered that a large class of losers who suffered by the depredations of the Confederate cruisers were paid under the law passed in 1874. But there remains large numbers who suffered from losses of ships not included in the law of 1874, and those who lost by payment of heavy war premiums to the Insurance Companies. It is these men who now clamor for recognition. They have with them the sympathy of every one acquainted with their suffering during the war. The payment of the claims of these men have been delayed too long. A majority of the members of both houses of Congress are in favor of paying them, and it is safe to say, that at the next session their claims will obtain recognition.

JUDGE BLACK says General Garfield is an honest man and a pure statesman, but that he is better than his party. That is what we think of Gen. Hancock. He is a good man; much better than his party, for it would be hard to find a worse political institution than the Democratic party.

No Chance for Unity at Present.

Republicans are well satisfied with the present situation. The arguments put before the people are stronger than any for years, while the Democrats are almost wholly without argument of any kind. The business issue brought forward by the Republicans is effective alike with capitalists and working men. The change that would be made by Democratic success would strike directly at wages, investments, manufacturing enterprise, a sound currency, and the public credit. There is no denying this. The Democrats themselves have furnished the material for such a belief, and all they say in reply is that if placed in power they will not act as bad as they have given the country reason to expect. There is another argument advanced by the Republicans. It is an old one. The Democrats have been trying to wear it out for twenty years. But the causes that brought it into existence are present to-day. It is the Southern question. I am aware that the agitation of this issue is distasteful to many Northern men, who desire conciliation. But does any man who fought for the Union believe that conciliation is possible in the face of the recent election frauds in Alabama, the outrageous inflation of the Census returns in South Carolina. Wade Hampton's public declaration that a Democratic victory will be a triumph of the principle for which Lee and Jackson fought? This point has always been a weak one in the Democratic front, and no amount of patching can strengthen it. The Democrats are not attempting to meet these arguments squarely. They ignore the business issue, and make a counter attack upon the Southern issue by a revival of the "fraud" cry of 1876 and by abuse of General Garfield. The campaign seems to be not for the conversion of votes, but to keep up the courage of those already in their party. General Weaver, the Greenback candidate, is now in Washington on his way North. He says of the recent election in Alabama: "I have no hesitation in saying that there is no prospect whatever of a fair count and an honest election in Alabama. The Democrats make no secret that they counted out the votes in opposition to their candidates."

GENERAL GARFIELD attended the annual reunion of Battery C, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery at Mentor, on Friday last and spoke as follows:

COMRADES.—This is really the first time I have met this battery as an organization since the Sunday evening of the terrible battle of Chickamauga, nearly seventeen years ago. I last saw you there in the most exposed angle of that unfortunate line broken by the combined forces of Bragg and Longstreet. I then saw you gallantly fighting under the immediate direction of Thomas to reform that broken line and hold the exultant rebel host in check until the gallant Steedman, with reinforcements, swept them back into the dark valley of Chickamauga. I am now able to distinguish among your numbers faces which I saw there in that terrible hour, but how changed! I now see you here with your wives, children and friends peacefully enjoying this grand reception of your friends and neighbors here assembled to honor and entertain you. But nothing so attracts my attention as your young and active appearance. It is now more than eighteen years since you left for the war, and yet you are not old; indeed, many of you appear almost like boys. This I am pleased to observe, for if there be any men on the face of the earth who deserve an extension of time it is you who in early manhood so freely gave your services to your country that it might live. Nothing can be more proper than these annual reunions. I am aware of the reputation which this organization as well as my own regiment always enjoyed, for unity and good fellowship among its officers and men. May you, therefore, continue to enjoy and perpetuate that friendship to the very latest hour of your lives.

TORIES OF TO-DAY.

Garfield's Review of the Democratic Party—Its Issues all Dead—Those of the Republican Party Alive and Immortal.

Below will be found an extract from the speech of General James A. Garfield in answer to one made by Mr. Lamar, then member of the House of Representatives:

"Mr. Chairman, it is now time to inquire as to the fitness of this Democratic party to take control of our great nation and its vast and important interests for the next four years. I put the question to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Lamar), what has the Democratic party done to merit that great trust? He tried to show in what respects it would not be dangerous. I ask him to show in what it would be safe. I affirm, and I believe I do not misrepresent the great Democratic party, that in the last sixteen years they have not advanced one great national idea that is not to-day exploded and as dead as Julius Caesar. And if any Democrat here will rise and name a great national doctrine his party has advanced within that time, that is now alive and believed in, I will yield to hear him. (Applause.) In default of answer, I will attempt to prove my negative.

"What were the great central doctrines of the Democratic party in the Presidential struggle of 1860? The followers of Breckenridge said that slavery had a right to go where the Constitution goes. Do you believe that to-day? Is there a man on this continent who holds that doctrine to-day? Not one. That doctrine is dead and buried. The other wing of the Democracy held that slavery might be established in the Territories if the people wanted it. Does anybody hold that doctrine to-day? Dead; absolutely dead.

"Come down to 1864. Your party, under the leadership of Tilden and Vallandigham, declared the experiment of war to save the Union was a failure. Do you believe that doctrine to-day? That doctrine was shot to death by the guns of Farragut at Mobile, and driven in a temporary fire from the valley of the Shenandoah by Sheridan less than a month after its birth at Chicago.

"Come down to 1867. You declared the constitutional amendments revolutionary and void. Does any man on this floor say so to-day? If so, let him rise and declare it.

"Do you believe in the doctrines of the Broadhead letter of 1868, that the so-called constitutional amendments should be disregarded? No; the gentleman from Mississippi accepts the results of the war. The Democratic doctrine of 1868 is dead!

"I walk across that Democratic campaign ground as in a graveyard. Under my feet resound the hollow echoes of the dead. There lies slavery, a black marble column at the head of its grave, on which I read: 'Died in the flames of the civil war; loved in its life; lamented in its death; followed to its bier by its only mourner, the Democratic party, but dead! And here is a double grave; 'Sacred to the memory of squatter sovereignty. Died in the campaign of 1860.' On the reverse side: 'Sacred to the memory of the Dred Scott Breckenridge doctrine. Both died at the hands of Abraham Lincoln.' And here a monument of brimstone: 'Sacred to memory of the rebellion; the war against it is a failure; Tilden and Vallandigham feccerunt, A. D. 1864. Dead on the field of battle; shot to death by the million guns of the republic. The doctrine of secession; of State sovereignty. Dead. Expired in the flames of civil war, amidst the blazing rafters of the Confederacy, except that the modern Aeneas, fleeing out of the flames of that ruin, bears on his back another Anchises of State sovereignty, and brings it here in the person of the honorable gentleman from the Appomattox district of Virginia (Mr. Tucker). [Laughter.] All else is dead.

"Now, gentlemen, are you sad, are you sorry for these deaths? Are you not glad that secession is dead? That slavery is dead? That squatter sovereignty is dead? That the doctrine of the failure of the war is dead? Then you are glad you were outvoted in 1860, in 1864, in 1868 and in 1872. If you have tears to shed over these losses, shed them in the graveyard, but not in the house of living men. I know that many a Southern man rejoices that these issues are dead. The gentleman from Mississippi has clothed his joy with eloquence.

Now, gentlemen, if you, yourselves, are glad that you have suffered defeat during the last sixteen years, will you not be equally glad when you suffer defeat next November? (Laughter.) But pardon that remark; I regret it; I would use no bravado.

"Now, gentlemen, come with me for a moment into the camp of the

Republican party and review its career. Our central doctrine in 1860 was that slavery should not extend itself on a foot of American soil. Is that doctrine dead? It is folded away like a victorious banner; its truth is alive forever more on this continent. In 1864 we declared that we would put down this rebellion and secession. And that doctrine lives, and will live when the second centennial has arrived! Freedom, national, universal and perpetual—our great constitutional amendments—are they alive or dead? Alive, thank the God that shields both liberty or union. And our national credit, saved from the assaults of those who struck it later, rising higher and higher at home and abroad, and only now in doubt less its chief, its only enemy, the Democracy, should triumph in November.

"Mr. Chairman, ought the Republican party to surrender its truncheon of command to the Democracy? The gentleman from Mississippi says, if this were England the Ministry would go out in twenty-four hours with such a state of things as we have here. Ah, yes! that is an ordinary case of change of administration. But if this were England, what would she have done at the end of the war? England made one such mistake and the gentleman asks this country to make, when she threw away the achievements of the grandest men that ever trod her highway of power. Oliver Cromwell had overturned the thrown of despotic power, and lifted his country to a place of masterful greatness among the nation of the earth; and when, after his death, his great sceptre was transferred to a weak though not unlineal hand, his country, in a moment of reactionary blindness, brought back the Stuarts. England did not recover from that folly until, in 1689, the Prince of Orange drove from her island the last of that weak and wicked line. Did she afterward repeat the blunder?

"For more than fifty years pretenders were seeking the throne; and the wars on her coast, in Scotland and in Ireland, threatened the overthrow of the new dynasty and the disruption of the empire. But the solid phlegm, the magnificent pluck, the roundabout common sense of Englishmen steadied the throne until the cause of the Stuarts was dead. They did not change as soon as the battle was over, and let the Stuarts come back to power.

"And how was it in our own country, when our fathers had triumphed in the war of the Revolution? When the victory was won, did they open their arms to the Loyalists, as they called themselves, or Tories, as our fathers called them? Did they invite them back? Not one. They confiscated their lands. The State passed decrees that no Tory should live on our soil. And when they were too poor to take themselves away, our fathers, burdened as the young nation with debt, raised the money to transport the Tories beyond seas or across the Canada border. They went to England, to France, to Nova Scotia, to New Brunswick, and especially to Halifax; and that town was such a resort to them that it became the swearword of our boyhood. 'Go to Halifax!' was the substitute for a more impious, but not more opprobrious expression. The presence of the Tories made it opprobrious.

"Now, I do not refer to this as an example which we ought to follow. Oh, no. We live in a milder era—in an age softened by the more genial influence of Christian civilization. Witness the sixty-one men who fought against us in the late war, and who are now sitting in this and the other chamber of Congress. Every one of them is here because a magnanimous nation freely voted that they might come; and they are welcome. Only please do not say that you are just now especially fitted to rule the Republic and to be the apostles of liberty and of blessings to the colored race.

"Gentlemen, the North has been asked, these many years to regard the sensibilities of the South. We have been told that you were brave and sensitive men, and that we ought not to throw firebrands among you. Most of our people have treated you with justice and magnanimity. In some things we have given you just cause for complaint; but I want to remind you that the North also has sensibilities to be regarded—the ideas which they cherished, and for which they fought, triumphed in the highest court, the court of last resort, the field of battle. Our people intend to abide by that verdict and to enforce the mandate. They rejoice at every evidence of acquiescence. They look forward to the day when the distinctions of North and South shall have melted away in the grander sentiment of nationality. But they do not think it is yet safe to place the control of this great work in your hands. In

the hands of some of you they would be safe, perfectly safe; but in the hand of the united South, joined with the most reactionary elements of the Northern Democracy, our people will not yet surrender the government.

"Mr. Chairman, our fathers never thought it necessary to call the Tories back to take charge of their newly gained liberties.

JUDGE SPOFFORD, the contestant for the seat of Senator Kellogg of South Carolina, is dead. One would suppose that this would end the contest, but it seems that such is not to be the case. They choose to consider that there is now a vacancy which Governor Wiltz will fill by appointment until the Legislature convenes in January, 1882, fourteen months before the expiration of Senator Kellogg's term, the purpose being for this appointee to continue the contest. This effort by the rebel Democracy to steal the seat of a Senator whose right to the position has been passed upon, is an outrage, and this further effort to continue a fight in which there is not a show of right or reason, is heaping insult upon injury. The Democracy are determined to obtain office and power wherever they have any chance of success. The only restraint that has ever been upon them, is the effect these unjust acts have upon the North. They wanted to carry two or three Northern States this fall, or Kellogg and many others in both Houses would have been cast aside without any regard to the justice of their claims. This disposition on their part shows the danger to which the liberties of the people are placed when there is even a chance that such men may succeed. Let the Solid North answer to the Solid South this fall that right and justice shall prevail. That a free ballot, full vote, and fair count shall be had from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf.

HANCOCK may well pray to be delivered from his friends. As though his championship by Wade Hampton and Bob Toombs were not enough, it is now announced that Col. H. H. Finley will leave for Indiana in a few days to take part in the Democratic canvass in that State. Col. Finley is the individual who came into national prominence last spring as the alleged writer of a letter to Chairman Springer, of the House elections committee, promising him \$5,000 if he would decide the Donnelly-Washburne contested election case in favor of the man who was beaten at the polls by over 3,000 majority. The careful investigation of the matter made by a special committee left no reasonable doubt that Colonel Finley was really at the bottom of the job, which was entirely in keeping with his worthless character. The Republicans are delighted at the news that he is going out to Indiana to still more disgust honest people with modern Democracy.

IT CANNOT be said that the death penalty is enforced in the barbarous state of Kentucky to such an extent as to make the people afraid to brave the danger of suffering from it in the midst of a murder tried a few days ago. A brother of the murderer taking offence at some remark by the prosecuting attorney in his speech before the jury, went for him, revolver in hand, leaping over the railing to reach him. Half a dozen revolvers were drawn and a free fight seemed imminent, right in the court room, causing general consternation. The arrest of the brother, however, prevented blood shed. It is stated that this social disagreement has created much feeling among all concerned. If the hangman would do some feeling among these barbarians it might have a restraining influence, and would tend greatly to reduce the Democratic majority in that State.

The public schools will open on Monday, Sept. 13th. We are informed by the Principal, Mr. Lieb, that the time of opening has been postponed from the sixth to the thirteenth, on account of delay in arrival of the new furniture.

Poetry.

The Windmill.

BY HENRY W. LONFELLOW.

Behold, a giant am I!
Aloft here in my tower
With my granite jaws I devour
The maize, the wheat, and the rye,
And grind them into flour.

I look down over the farms;
In the fields of grain I see
The harvest that is to be,
And I fling aloft my arms,
For I know it is all for me.

I hear the sound of flails
Far off from the thrashing floors
In barns with their open doors,
And the wind, the wind in my sails
Loud and louder roars.

I stand here in my place,
With my foot on the rock below,
And whichever way it may blow,
I meet it face to face,
As a brave man meets his foe.

And while we wrestle and strive,
My master the miller stands
And feeds me with his hands,
For he knows who makes him thrive,
Who makes him lord of lands.

On Sundays I take my rest;
Church-going bells begin
Their low, melodious din;
I cross my arms on my breast,
And all is peace within.

Youth's Companion.

SPEECH OF GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD, OF NEW YORK.

At Bellefonte, Penn., Wednesday Evening, August 25th.

WHY SHOULD DEMOCRATS RULE?

Mr. Chairman and Men of Pennsylvania:—At the threshold of this canvass I congratulate you on the personal worth and honorable career of both General Hancock and General Garfield. They are both honest men, and have both been brave soldiers for the Union. No self-respecting citizen ought to indulge in personal assault on the good name and loyal fame of either. This is certainly matter of just congratulation.

I also congratulate you on the opportunity thus given for fair, candid and careful discussion of the records, principles and claims of the two great parties which to-day ask your suffrage for their candidates.

The Republicans to-day hold the Presidency. The Democrats seek the place. Why should it be given to them? The country is certainly prosperous under Republican rule. Times are good. Harvests bountiful. Labor is employed. Wages are promptly paid. The money in which they are paid is good. Republican rule is to-day successful rule. Why should the administration be changed?

If the Democracy deserves to be put in power to-day, it must be for one of three reasons.

Either Democracy has done so well in the past, that it deserves to be trusted on its record.

Or Democracy in the platform of its convention and the letters of acceptance by its candidates, promises so much wiser and better things for the whole country that it deserves to be given a chance to show what it can do.

Or Democracy presents candidates so much better fitted for civil duty and for the discharge of high official trust than Garfield and Arthur, that Hancock and English, the Democratic candidates, should be installed in the White House and in the Presidency of the United States Senate.

Let us look at these three reasons, one by one.

First, as to the past record of the Democracy. I will try to recount it fairly, justly. If I err, you are reading and thinking men, and will set me right.

In 1850 the Democracy united with Clay and Webster to pass the compromise measures. In 1852 it elected President Pierce upon the distinct and unqualified pledge that it would forever maintain those measures as the final settlement of the slavery question.

In 1854 it broke its plighted faith and reopened that settlement. It then tore down the old Missouri compromise in vain endeavor to give the virgin soil of Kansas to the deadly embrace of slavery.

In 1856 it elected its last President in the person of James Buchanan. From 1856 to 1860 it sought, by force and fraud, by Federal bayonets and Lecompton constitutions, to compel Kansas to accept slavery.

In 1860 its southern leaders counseled secession in case Lincoln should be elected. In 1861 these leaders sought to make good their threat by inaugurating armed rebellion.

In 1864, when doubt was deepest and the war most deadly, the northern Democracy declared that war a failure. It then counseled compromise with treason and surrender to rebellion.

In 1866 it resisted loyal reconstruction. In 1868, when reconstruction had been accomplished and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth constitutional amendments had been adopted, it pronounced that reconstruction to be revolutionary, null and void.

In 1872, under the discipline of continued defeat, it seemed for an hour, like Pharaoh, to repent. It nominated Greeley and promised better things.

In 1875, like Pharaoh, it hardened its heart again. It returned, "like the dog to his vomit and the sow to her wallowing in the mire." It sought to inflate the currency, to repudiate the debt, to destroy the credit of the nation.

In 1876 it resolved that the Re-

sumption act was a hindrance to resumption and demanded its repeal. It preached its new gospel, that falsehood is better than truth. It gravely taught that commercial prosperity and national honor are built most strongly on broken promises and violated trusts.

When at last it had secured the control of Congress it decreed by law that 89 cents in silver are worth as much as 100 cents in gold. It started the mints and has piled the treasury vaults with silver dollars, which no wit of man can keep in circulation until gold shall have been first and forever driven out.

All this last winter Democracy was moved with tender solicitude for that constitution which it has for 20 years dry-nursed in conventions and stabbed on battle fields, and sought to strangle by fraudulent ballots and counts. In its solitude it protested that if we Republicans should nominate the most distinguished soldier of the nation for the Presidency we should invite Caesarism and commence the empire.

To-day it names for its own candidate a major-general of the regular army. It military nominee has never uttered, possibly he has never held any opinion on any practical question of practical legislation or statesmanship that affect the needs of our Republic. As to all matters that affect the industries, the production, the finances, or the material development of this continental republic, this newly discovered soldier-statesman is discreetly silent as the grave.

In 1854 Democracy was organized servility to the slave power. In 1856 it was organized brutality to force slavery into Kansas. In 1860 and 1861 it was at the South organized treason. In 1864 at the North it became organized cowardice. In 1866 it was organized resistance to loyal reconstruction. In 1868 it became the organized opologist of the Ku Klux and of Murder. In 1872 it confessed its past crimes by nominating Mr. Greeley, who had accused it of its every misdeed and who never in all his life recanted his accusations. In 1875 it became organized dishonesty. In 1876 it sought to break the faith pledged to the billholder and bondholder and plowholder alike by its attempted repeal of the resumption act. And, now, in 1880, it again confesses its past errors by nominating for President one whose only claim to distinction is that he has killed more of his fellow Democrats than any Democrat in all the land. But as to all questions of present finance, material development, protection to American industry and internal improvement, the absolute silence which it has enforced upon its candidate is confession that the Democracy of to-day is organized imbecility and organized incapacity for the conduct of government or the administration of its affairs.

If, then, the past record of Democracy gives no reason for present confidence and trust, what is their in the present platform of Democracy, or in the present utterances of General Hancock, to induce you to put Democracy into power and Hancock into the Presidency?

The Democracy promises well as to some things, but all the good which Democracy promises, we Republicans have already performed. Democracy promises good money. We Republicans have given it to you in spite of Democratic opposition. Democracy promises payment of the debt. We Republicans have already paid one-third of the entire national debt, in spite of Democratic opposition. Democracy promises to maintain resumption. We Republicans have already compelled resumption, in spite of the Democratic demand for its abandonment.

You Democrats, for I trust some of you have come to this great meeting, you Democrats can promise nothing good which we Republicans have not already successfully achieved. You cannot be original without being bad. And if you get into power you will certainly be both original and bad. We dare not trust you.

When you do speak in platform of convention or in letter of candidate you blunder in what you say and you blunder in what you omit.

You affirm solemnly that you adhere to the traditions and principles and are proud of the record of Democracy. Do you mean this? I fear you do. Because we believe that in this you speak truly, we dare not trust you with power to-day. Your traditions are slavery, states-rights, secession, rebellion. Your record is black with human bondage and crimson with the crime of treason.

You also solemnly declare that you favor "a tariff for revenue only." That means free trade, or it means nothing. Every thinking man knows that a tariff laid for "revenue only" can be easily and simply adjusted so as to yield all required revenue and yet strike down and throttle our American industry.

"A tariff for revenue only." I need not argue this matter here. Pennsylvania at least remembers the past. Let "the charmer charm never so wisely," you are not to be wheedled or fooled to-day.

In 1844 Democracy canvassed Pennsylvania with the cry: "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of Forty two." Your fathers trusted Democracy. In 1846, by the casting vote of that same Dallas, the Democratic party repealed that tariff. Your forges went out. Some silent decayed chimneys still stand in Centre county to prove the bad faith of Democracy. With this record in your memory, if you are cheated to-day, you will only have yourselves to thank. With this record in your

memory, if you Pennsylvanians vote for Hancock, Democracy and a "Tariff for revenue only," send for the fool-killer. His services will be needed and timely.

If Democracy means a "Tariff for revenue only," then the protectionists are cheated. If Democracy does not mean what its platform clearly says, then the free-traders are cheated. Take which horn of the dilemma you please. Such a platform by such a party with such a record ought to win to the Republican party and to the Republican candidates all who believe in the wise, moderate and just protection of American industry and of our own workmen. The Republican platform is explicit. The words of our candidates are brave, outspoken and sincere. Our platform and their letters of acceptance can alike be read and known and trusted of all men.

But there is also one other living question on which Democracy speaks brave, high sounding words. This is the question of the ballot.

This one issue to-day with me swallows all other issues. Shall the ballot box receive and declare the real will of the people? I believe with the Democratic platform that the right to an honest election is the "right preservative of all rights." I believe with Hancock that we must have "a full, free vote and an honest count."

But how terrible the mockery when the Democratic party raises this banner and the Democratic candidate utters this warning. It is only the white mask of the Ku Klux. "A full, free ballot and a fair count." Where is the Republican majority of South Carolina? Shot to death by the rifles of Hamburg and Ellenton. Smothered to death by the tissue ballots of Charleston and Columbia.

Where is the Republican majority of Mississippi? Shot to death by the shot guns of Kemper county and lassoed by the frauds of the shoe string district.

Where is the Republican majority of Alabama? Ask the local election officers, who but a few days ago made mockery of voting all over that State.

"An honest count!" Witness the Democratic Supreme Court of Indiana, setting aside the declared will of the people and striking down every attempt to secure fair registration laws and to compel honest election returns.

"An honest count!" Witness Governor Garcelon and the Fusion Board of Maine cheating the voters and stealing the election last winter, until nothing saved that New England Commonwealth from bloodshed except the courage of Chamberlain the Republican soldier and the wisdom of Blaine, the Republican Senator and statesman.

"A full, free vote and an honest count." Witness the present Democratic Congress trying to tear down every National safeguard around National elections in order to give New York City and Cincinnati to the mob and New York State and Ohio to Democracy, and the National Government to the Solid South. Witness the present Democratic Congress trying to coerce the President to approve their repeal of the election laws by withholding needed appropriations for great departments of Government.

"A full, free ballot and an honest count." Democracy rears an altar to an unknown God. It inscribes upon its front this legend of honesty in elections. Here in Pennsylvania the high priest by this altar is your distinguished Democratic Senator, while from the nose of his coffee pot rises the fragrant incense he offers to the purity of the ballot.

"A full, free vote and an honest count." Brave, honest Hancock, gallant soldier and credulous gentleman, he meant every word he wrote. This I do not doubt. But Democracy has punctuated every sentence with rifle shots. Democracy has translated every word into English that cannot be misunderstood by the dictionary of the tissue ballot and by forged naturalization papers. Democracy could not hold an honest election and keep control in ten States to-day. Take the underpinning of fraudulent elections away from beneath Democracy to-day and the structure would instantly crash to the ground.

This "full, free vote and honest count" we intend to have. We fought for four years to save this land from the violence of treason. We will struggle, if needs be, for all generations to protect our government from fraud at the ballot box.

If there is nothing in the Democratic record of the past to entitle that party to our confidence; if there is nothing in the Democratic platform, pledges and performance of the present, to justify us in giving the government over to Democratic keeping; then we come logically to the third and last point which I suggested at the outset for our consideration.

Does Democracy present a candidate so much better fitted for civil duty and for the discharge of high official trust than Garfield that we should install Hancock in the White House?

I said at the beginning that Hancock is an honest man and a brave soldier, of good name and loyal fame. This judgment I could not justly belittle if I would. I would not if I could. His record of statesmanship is in General Order No. 40 and in an administration of civil affairs in Louisiana and Texas in 1867 and 1868 at which every rebel in those States rejoiced and every Unionist grieved. That record is supplemented by the Cincinnati Democratic platform of 1880 and by his letter of acceptance, in which he swallows that platform, endorses

its every line and adds nothing to its creed. I believe my Democratic friends must admit that these items constitute the entire record of Hancock's claim to statesmanship either in theory or practice.

I turn to his great rival for this high place—that of first citizen of the Republic.

The life of Garfield is in itself the story of our free institutions, of their possibilities and their rewards.

Before the baby was two years old his father died. The poor, brave mother was left in the clearing with four little ones, the oldest but ten years of age. Her only possessions, less than fifty acres of half-cleared land, eight helpless little hands, four little mouths, and her own true heart, clear brain and labor seamed hands. Most women would have fainted. But she was of the Puritan stock, strong enough, brave enough, good enough to be the mother of MEN.

Within a fortnight from her husband's death, with the aid of her little bairns she had split the chestnut rails that fenced the grain he had sowed. Before another year she had given a lot on the corner of her farm for a school house, and secured its location there. She trained her bairns to read, to work, to think. At thirteen James as carpenter was helping to build a new house for the family. At sixteen he was on the tow-path of the canal. And now some aristocratic Democrat, full of courtly memories of West Point cadets, with perfumed handkerchief to nose and nose in air, exclaims: "What, make a President out of a mule driver?" But, my dear brother Democrat, he learned to drive them mighty well. So well, that when November comes you may find all of Barnum's Indiana mules safely corralled in the marshes at the head of famed Salt River.

Three months on the canal, then to the academy. Working, studying, supporting himself, he made his way, always climbing, never falling back. Then to Williams' College in old Massachusetts. Then graduating with her highest honors. Then professor, next president at old Hiram. Then Senator in the Legislature of Ohio. Then like a fire bell in the night the gun at Sumpter rang over the startled land. The young student-Senator put by official place and collegiate duty. Commissioned as Colonel he went to Kentucky. Assigned at once to command of a brigade, he started for Humphry Marshall, then securely entrenched in the eastern part of the State. Within thirty days he had found the rebel force, fought it, and whipped it and driven it from Kentucky. Marshall disappeared from the war. Garfield was at once made Brigadier General. Then chief of staff to Rosecranz. Then when our right was driven back from before Chattanooga, Garfield moved to the center and front; joined Thomas and fought beside him all that eventful afternoon. The red wave of battle dashed in vain and was beaten back from the Rock of Chickamauga. For this he was made Major-General. I honor Hancock at Gettysburg. I honor Garfield for equally conspicuous service on that distant field beyond the Cumberland hills. I honor every man who bared his breast to shot and shell that our flag might live in heaven, and that liberty might dwell beneath that flag on earth. I love, I honor them one and all. The boy who left the plough or school to bear a private's musket and share a private's hardships. The negro, who guided us through swamps and forest, who sheltered our men fleeing from Andersonville and Libby, who nursed our sick and buried our dead. The white Unionists among the mountains of Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina, hunted by bloodhounds and outcast of men, for no crime save that of loving the old flag. The graduate of West Point, who kept the faith that West Point of the Nation should have taught when so many of his mates were faithless and untrue. The volunteer, who with brave heart, clear brain and true soldierly genius rose to be General in rank and leader of his fellows on the field. God bless and guard them one and all. Hancock, the soldier, we honor and we will keep him where he can best serve his country and honor himself—as Major General. Garfield, the statesman as well as soldier, we will place where he can best serve the people, and enforce the law—in the White House.

Then, called by his district, he went to Washington as Congressman. Nine successive times he was re-elected. When Blaine was called to the Senate, Garfield became by the natural descent of brain and fitness, the acknowledged leader of the House. Then chosen to the Senate. Then, when the great Convention at Chicago had struggled long to select a leader for this final campaign, whose end and meaning is to break the solid South, Garfield was named. From the little log school house in the clearing to the tow-path; thence to the academy; thence to the college; thence to the legislature; thence to the army; thence to Congress; thence to the White House. American labor honors itself when by unthought votes cast honestly by hands of toil it makes such a man as James A. Garfield President of the Republic.

My Countrymen: I could have wished that this canvass might have been contested without the revival of bitter memories. But I see no way to perfect and lasting friendship except through the complete and final defeat of the forces and ideas that made rebellion possible and now seek Democratic victory. At Cincinnati, but a few short weeks ago, Southern soldiers promised a Solid South for the Democracy. You

and I know what that promise means and how alone it can be kept. You and I know what the Solid South meant in 1861. We know what it means in 1880. In that meaning we know our duty now. Close up the ranks. Forward!

Sixteen years ago some of the men now before me were under fire at Reams' Station. That day there fell on that hard fought field one who now sits on this platform. His crutches tell in silent eloquence why you fought then and why you vote now as you vote then. [This reference to General James A. Beaver, who was on the platform, was received with a burst of cheering that lasted several minutes.] I stop not to inquire whether Hampton indeed said lately in Virginia that the Democratic principles of to-day are the same for which Lee fought and Jackson died. Whether he said it or no I would give him all benefit of his denial. I believe the truth to be that Democracy to-day seeks by theft of our free ballots to clutch what it failed to secure by manly fight on open fields. Because I so believe, I plead with you for the sake of the true freedom and highest development of the South itself to meet and beat the Solid South by the Solid Nation.

We have no record of which to be ashamed. The war was not a failure. Ours is indeed the cause for which Lincoln counselled and Grant fought, for which these wounded bear their humble scars and for which our dead so bravely died.

Men of Pennsylvania, so think, so act, so vote to-day that loyal hands shall rule in peace the land they saved in battle! Good night.

Local Small Talk.

—The colored club marched well and carried themselves in an excellent manner. They were very much admired.

—Harry Hicks sports a new delivery wagon, of a neat design, and which was manufactured by Mr. John Bartruff.

—Isaac Guggenheimer's new dwelling house in Spring township will be ready for occupancy by the last of September.

—Mr. G. W. Montgomery, of Beech Creek, is employed at the extensive tailoring establishment of Montgomery & Co., on Allegheny street.

—The copious rains of the past few days have been very beneficial to the lands, and farmers are expecting a large yield of corn as the result.

—The tobacco crop on Mr. Robert Valentine's farm, known as the Old Furnace farm, has been housed, and is said to be in a most excellent condition.

—The Williamsport *Banner* has got a new head, and we hope a new set of brains. Unless its quality of literature is improved we can see no benefit in changing the head.

—One Charles Ryan of Snow Shoe, came to town Tuesday and got so full of "Democratic patriotism" that Chief Montgomery found it necessary to confine him within the silent walls of the "cooler" in order to sober up.

—The Altoona *Sun* reprimands a fellow who said he wouldn't vote the Democratic ticket if the Almighty was at the head of it. Don't be alarmed, Mister; there's no danger. The Almighty never had a hanker' after that party.

—The funeral of the late Michael Kane, who was killed in an ore bank, took place Thursday morning, and was attended by a large concourse of people, friends and relatives of the deceased. Funeral services were held in the Catholic church.

—The Williams Brothers have taken contracts for painting in Altoona and Philipsburg, and will shortly put a force of men at work at each of these places. They gave employment to eight men during the whole of the present summer.

—George Gedim, of the box factory, was unfortunate enough to get knocked down by an edging which flew back from the rip saw, on Tuesday, striking him on the forehead. No serious injury was done, although at the time George was badly frightened.

—The new church edifice of the church of the "United Brethren in Christ," situated on Buffalo Run, Patton township, will be dedicated to the services of God on Sunday, Sept. 12, 1880. Services will commence at 10:30 a. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

—The B. E. V. railroad is being overhauled from beginning to end, and new ties and rails put in where they are needed. The company have concluded to take warning by the forelock, and prevent a repetition of such accidents as recently occurred on this road.

—The interest which used to characterize Wayne camp meeting seems to have almost departed. Out of 516 tents but 245 were occupied, and these are scattered all over the outskirts of the ground. The empty tents are all on the principal avenues, which naturally give the place a dreary appearance. The fact is the people do not

approve of an admission fee to hear the truth of the Gospel expounded, and therefore stay away. It is making a merchandise of religion, and people don't take very freely to paying a fee for the sake of hearing the word of God spoken.

—John Anderson, the saloon keeper, met with a very severe accident last Tuesday afternoon. While assisting in loading a safe at the depot the wagon bed upset, throwing John and the safe both out. John fell first, and the safe, weighing about 900 pounds, fell on him, striking him about the abdomen, and injuring him internally.

—Emanuel Weaver, son of John Weaver, of Centre Hall, who was riding a horse in the Democratic procession on Tuesday night, was struck on the forehead by a sky rocket on Spring street, and knocked from his saddle. He was taken to Garman's hotel, where he suffered intensely for about three hours, when he was carefully placed in a wagon and removed to his home.

—A correspondent writing from Pine Grove says that he overheard a private conversation while in Boalsburg, the other day, between ex-Gov. Curtin and a prominent Democratic politician of Harris twp., in which the ex-Governor made use of the following language: "I think the thing is up with us, for in every town, village or hamlet in the country there is a Garfield club—in fact, there is a small Garfield club in every house in the land." We can't say about the Garfield club in every house, but we do know the ex-Governor was talking sense when he said the "thing was up" with them.

The Encampment.

In regard to the encampment of the Fourth Brigade at Camp Alexander Hayes, the following circular has been issued by General Beaver, and which we copy for the benefit of our military friends who are concerned in the matter:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNA., BELLEFONTE, August 24, 1880. General Orders, No. 2.

I. An encampment having been ordered by the Division Commander at Thompson Station, (to be called Camp Alexander Hayes), from the 7th to the 13th of September, *proximo*, inclusive, the several organizations of this Brigade will assemble for a tour of Camp duty as indicated.

II. The Brigade Quartermaster will assign to the several organizations, as they arrive at the Camp, the ground to be occupied by them respectively, and will give such general directions as may be necessary to secure a symmetrical Camp.

III. The Annual Inspection will occur during the tour of Camp duty and will include a thorough examination of Company Books, an inquiry as to the expenditure of money received last year and the proposition of the annual appropriation of the coming year, as well as the usual inspection of Arm, Accoutrements, Equipments and Clothing. Special attention is directed Paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Orders, No. 10, Adjutant General's Office, July 12, 1880.

IV. Inspection and Muster and Pay Rolls will be completed, as far as practicable, prior to arriving at Camp. V. The time of arrival at Camp will be so regulated as to secure the greatest possible results from the tour of duty, and it is hoped that every organization will be on the ground by not later than noon of the 7th. The keeper of the State Arsenal with his assistants will reach Thompson Station prepared to issue Equibages, &c., probably by noon of Saturday, the 4th. The several Regimental Quartermasters, with sufficient details for pitching their camps, should be on the ground not later than the 6th.

VI. The following staff appointments are announced:

William D. Wilkins to be Aid-de-Camp with the rank of Captain, vice McLean, resigned. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of
Brig. General JAMES A. BEAVER.
D. S. KELLER, Asst. Adj. Gen'l.

Arrell's Log Drive.

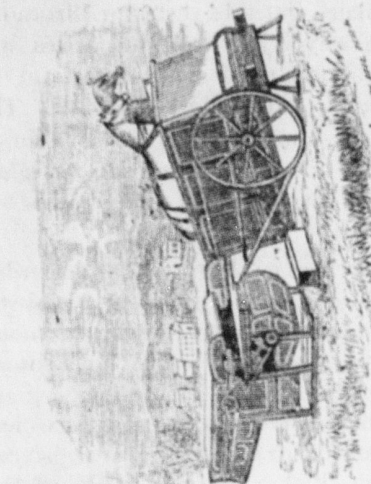
We were at error in the last issue of our paper in stating that a log drive of Mr. John Arrell's, of this place, consisting of 5,000,000 feet, had reached Lock Haven. Mr. Arrell had two drives on the river, one under the management of Charles A. Arrell, his brother, and the other under the management of Thomas Long. The largest was that brought down from Mosquito creek by his brother Charles, and consisted of 40,000,000 feet, while that brought by Mr. Long was from Cherry Tree, and consisted of 20,000,000 feet. Thus it will be seen that we were mistaken in our figures to the amount of just 55,000,000 feet. Mr. Arrell states that the drive brought by his brother was "hung up" at Ritchie, about twenty miles above Lock Haven, while Mr. Long was compelled to "hang up" at Carthaus. He had employed on both jobs about one hundred and fifty men, and is happy in the fact that on Tuesday last he was able to settle and pay in full every man of them. Most of them returned to the woods and will be immediately set to work at getting out another stock. Mr. Arrell expects to get out 30,000,000 feet of lumber during the coming season.

Agricultural Implements, &c.

300 GOOD, RESPONSIBLE FARMERS
and Threshers wanted to buy first
class articles of

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For 4 and 6-horse lever power.



Also, 2-horse Tread Powers with Separators,
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Machines. Please address

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Light Street, Columbia county, Pa.
Send for price list. All work warranted.
JAMES ZIMMERMAN, Agent,
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NEW ENTERPRISE.

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that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at
the lowest possible price everything in the
shape of an agricultural implement that farmers
use, including SEEDS of all kinds.
At present we have on hand and are the
authorized agents for the sale of the SYRACUSE
CHILLED PLOW, made at Syracuse, N. Y.
It is the best chilled plow now made; also the
Keystone and Iron beam plows, made at Centre
Hall. No better plows than these can be had
for the same amount of money. Also the Centre
Hall Corn Planter. We need say nothing
about the merits of this planter, as they are
now in use in Centre county demonstrating them
to be the best.

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS of the
latest improved patterns.
MOWERS, LEANERS and GRAIN BIND-
ERS.—Of these we sell the Osborne, either as
separate mowers, combined reapers and mowers,
single harvesters, or as combined reapers
and binders.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined
machine, is the best machine of the kind in the
market.
The greatest improvement of the age is the
NORRISTOWN GLEANER and BINDER.
Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy or twelve years old, with one horse,
will follow and bind all the grain that any
reaper with side delivery will cut. It not only
binds but also cuts and will cut the corn
machine in one year by taking up from the
stubble that which is now lost.

THE MESSIEREYGRANDIN, either with
or without broadcast sows, with or without fer-
tilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the
best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

THE GEISER TRAILER, or SEPARATOR.
—The reputation of this machine is so well
established that we can say nothing about it
that the people do not know. Any person
wanting one, or in need of repairs for those
now in the country, please call.

HEENEKE'S PATENT LEVEL TREAD
HORSE POWER, for one and two horses, with
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THE VICTOR CLOVER HULLER.—Sole
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as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere.
Catalogues furnished on application.

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always on hand. Special manures for different
crops sold upon orders at manufacturers' prices.
POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blast-
ing, Sporting and Rifle Powder on hand and
sold at wholesale prices; also fuse.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is har-
vested we will be prepared to pay the highest mar-
ket price for all kinds of grain.
COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the
best Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest
price.

LIME.—We make the best white lime in the
State. Its properties for mechanical and agricul-
tural purposes exceed all others.
FARMERS' SERVICES.—We are the agents
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wishing good and true scales at their lowest
prices.

We extend an invitation to everybody in
want of anything in our line to call at our
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what we have, and learn from those in attend-
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ALEXANDER & CO.,
Bellefonte, Pa., May 6, 1880. 12-16-4f

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dials; pointing out a mode of cure at once cer-
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Railroads.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—
Time Table April 29, 1880.
WESTWARD.

Leave Lock Haven	5:25 A. M.	Exp. Mail
Unionville	5:29 A. M.	
Mill Hall	5:34 A. M.	
Beech Creek	5:40 A. M.	
Eagleville	5:45 A. M.	
Howard	5:55 A. M.	
Mount Eagle	6:09 A. M.	
Curtin	6:18 A. M.	
Milesburg	6:25 A. M.	
Bellefonte	6:36 A. M.	
Milesburg	6:46 A. M.	
Snow Shoe Int.	6:50 A. M.	
Unionville	6:59 A. M.	
Julian	7:08 A. M.	
Martha	7:18 A. M.	
Port Matilda	7:27 A. M.	
Hannah	7:34 A. M.	
Fowler	7:48 A. M.	
Bald Eagle	7:55 A. M.	
East Tyrone	8:01 A. M.	
Kennosauke	8:03 A. M.	
Arrive at Tyrone	8:10 A. M.	

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadel-
phia and Erie Division.)—On and after
May 30, 1880:

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia	11:55 p.m.
" " Harrisburg	8:35 a.m.
" " Jersey Shore	9:07 a.m.
" " Lock Haven	9:40 a.m.
" " Renovo	11:10 p.m.
" " arr at Erie	7:55 p.m.
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia	9:00 a.m.
" " Harrisburg	12:20 a.m.
" " arr at Williamsport	3:15 p.m.
" " " Lock Haven	4:20 p.m.
" " Renovo	5:40 p.m.
PASSENGERS by this train arrive in Bellefonte at	5:05 p.m.
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia	11:50 a.m.
" " Harrisburg	3:35 p.m.
" " Williamsport	2:15 p.m.
" " arr at Lock Haven	8:40 p.m.
PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven	6:45 a.m.
" " Jersey Shore	7:15 a.m.
" " Williamsport	7:55 a.m.
" " arr at Harrisburg	11:40 a.m.
" " Philadelphia	3:15 p.m.
DAY EXP. leaves Renovo	2:50 a.m.
" " Lock Haven	11:10 a.m.
" " Harrisburg	12:20 p.m.
" " Williamsport	3:40 p.m.
" " Philadelphia	4:25 p.m.
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo	8:40 p.m.
" " Lock Haven	9:50 p.m.
" " Williamsport	11:10 p.m.
" " arr at Harrisburg	2:45 a.m.
" " Philadelphia	7:40 a.m.
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport	12:35 a.m.
" " Harrisburg	3:30 p.m.
" " Philadelphia	7:40 a.m.
NIAGARA EXPRESS West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. trains.	
Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.	
Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Wil- liamsport with N. C. & W. trains north.	
Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with A. V. R. R. Passenger cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.	

WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Sup't.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time
Table in effect on and after May 1, 1880.
Leaves Snow Shoe 7:20 a. m., arrives in Belle-
fonte 9:10 a. m.
Leaves Bellefonte 10:25 a. m., arrives at Snow
Shoe 11:55 a. m.
Leaves Snow Shoe 2:00 p. m., arrives in Belle-
fonte 3:45 p. m.
Leaves Bellefonte 5:15 p. m., arrives at Snow
Shoe 6:57 p. m.
DANIEL RHODES, General Sup't.

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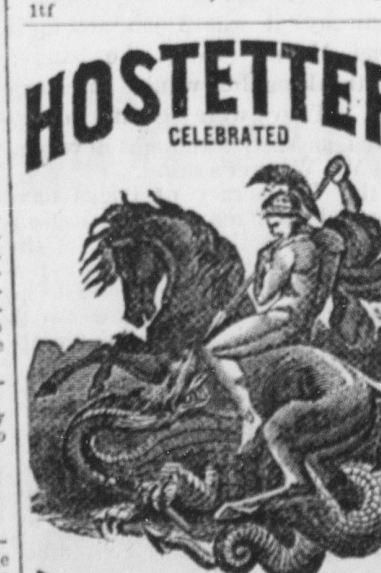
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Office in his new building, north side and op-
posite the Court House. 8-1-1f

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Office on High Street second door from First
National Bank. 8-42-1f

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

E. BLANCHARD, E. M. BLANCHARD,
Attorneys-at-Law, v61-ly Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Office in the building given to the
collection of claims. Office over Reynolds &
Co's Bank. v61-ly

C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. BOWERS,
Attorneys-at-Law, v61-ly Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
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BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
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Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7-1-ly

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Office next to Garman's hotel, in Reynolds'
English or German. 8-23

D. S. ELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Office on Allegheny street, first
door south of Lyon's new store. 5-17-ly

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Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER, DENTIST.

A graduate of the Pennsylvania College of
Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, has permanently
located in Bellefonte, Pa., for the practice of
Dentistry in all its branches, including the
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In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte,
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—AND—
LACE WORK.

MRS. JANE HALEY, opposite the Cemetery,
takes this method to solicit from the
people of Bellefonte work.
Can do

PLAIN & FANCY SEWING
OR LACE WORK.

Any person having such work to do can
have it done well by Mrs. Haley, and at the
same time help a worthy, poor woman. 8-4f

IF YOU ARE THIRSTY, drink a glass of

ASCHENBACH & MILLER'S
CELEBRATED
BIRCH BEER.

the most delightful beverage of the season.
Cooling, refreshing, and an excellent preven-
tive of summer complaints. It also acts as a
blood purifier without any stimulating or in-
toxicating effects, being a purely vegetable pre-
paration, and entirely free from anything ap-
proaching alcohol. It is so VERY CHEAP that
it is within the means of the poorest. A 25 cent
package will make five gallons of beer. En-
dorsed by temperance advocates and physicians.
All druggists and country storekeepers sell it.
Wholesale depot, N. W. cor. 3d and Callowhill
Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 20-ly

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For Smith's Bible Dictionary and Molman's new
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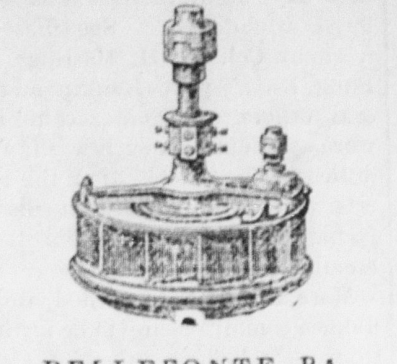
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As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet
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ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

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PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

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AND

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class drug store. Particular attention given to
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ceipes. 6-17

It combines all the excellencies of any Plow
in use.

It overcomes all the objections made to any
other Plow.

In addition it embraces several new features
of the greatest value, for which we have ob-
tained exclusive Patents.

Its Beam, Clevis, Jointer Standard and Wheel
Standard will be STEEL, and its mold board
will be a composition of steel and iron chilled
under a process for which we have also ob-
tained an exclusive Patent. It will be called

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED STEEL PLOW

Its weight will be eighteen pounds less than
our present styles.

A first-class Steel Plow, made in the ordi-
nary way, full rigged, retails for twenty-two
dollars. Inferior Steel Plows retail from six-
teen to nineteen dollars.

The price of our new Plow will be but
Seventeen Dollars, and it will be the
cheapest Agricultural Implement ever sold.

Its mold board will outwear three of the
very best kinds of the ordinary steel mold
boards.

It will scour in soils where all steel plows
and all other plows have hitherto proved a
failure.

With this Plow will be introduced a cor-
rugated Point and Jointer Point, on which
we have also obtained a Patent, and which is
also a great improvement, both as regards
strength and wear.

The Jointer can be shifted so as to take
more or less land, and also more or less pitch,
and it can always be kept on a line with the
Plow.

The wheel will run under the beam or one
side of it as desired, and always kept in line.

The beam is adjustable for Spring or Fall
Plowing, and also for two or three horses.

The handles can be adjusted to accommo-
date a man or boy, on the same Plow.

It is a perfect Plow.

Wooden beams are going out of use because
they shake, swell and warp, and never run
two seasons alike.

Iron beams are too heavy.

Malleable beams become demoralized and
bend, which is much worse than to break.

A steel beam is the necessity of the day. It
is three times as strong and very much lighter
than any other style.

We do not palm off on the farmer a composition
of various metals and call it chilled metal.

We want agents for this new Plow in every
town in this State.

We can give but a very small discount to
them, but we will pay the Railroad Freight.

We propose to place this Plow in the hands
of Farmers as near the cost of manufacture
as possible.

It will be the best Agricultural Implement
ever sold.

It shall also be the cheapest.

Persons therefore who are not willing to act
as agents on the principle that a sensible ste-
pman is better than a slow shuffling, need not
apply for an agency.

No Plows on commission. All sales absolute.

THIS is the only Steel Chilled Plow in
the World.

Steel costs several times more than Iron.

But this Plow, full rigged, by giving small
discounts, can be sold for Seventeen Dollars.
Compare this price with that of any Iron Plow
ever made.

It is cheaper than any other Plow now
made would be at five dollars and half.

Where there are no agents we will, on re-
ceipt of Seventeen Dollars, send a Plow to any
Railroad station in the State and pay the freight.
Address,
SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

ALEXANDER & CO.,
Bellefonte, Pa.

A NEW DEPARTURE!

BEST PLOW IN THE WORLD!



THE SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO.
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Are now putting on the market a Plow that
is as much superior to any Plow heretofore
made as the Plows of the past few years have
been superior to those made half a century
ago.

It combines all the excellencies of any Plow
in use.

It overcomes all the objections made to any
other Plow.

In addition it embraces several new features
of the greatest value, for which we have ob-
tained exclusive Patents.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....\$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00
No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.
Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.
Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.
Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, \$8.00 per annum.
All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
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Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
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Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
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We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.
Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—On Sunday last, during the heavy thunder storm which prevailed here, lightning struck the large chestnut tree near Alexander's line kiln. Otherwise no damage was done.

—Major Reynolds has erected a new barn on his farm, known as the Bartley property. It is a frame structure, 120 by 48 feet in size, and was built by Messrs. Henry and David Bartley, of this place.

—At the regular meeting of the Garfield and Arthur club, on Friday evening last, the roll of membership was increased by the addition of fifteen Greenbackers and three Democrats signing as members.

—Our corpulent friend, Mott Anderson, settles the controversy about the number of men in the Republican procession on Wednesday night. He says he "sot" in a chair and counted just 536! Don't you see!

—George Valentine's new mansion on Allegheny street, will be one of the handsomest in town. About a dozen mechanics are at work putting the finishing touch on the inside of the building, but they won't get through with it till about Christmas.

—John G. Kurtz, a former Bellefonter, but lately conducting a job-printing office in Milton, and which was destroyed by the great fire there, called on us Monday. Mr. Kurtz's failing health necessitates a change of climate, and he expects shortly to make a trip through the South for this purpose.

—Send twenty-five cents to J. F. Ryder, No. 239 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio, and get a picture of General Garfield representing him as youth, soldier and statesman. It should be in every loyal household and in every club room. We have a copy framed in our office, which our friends can see.

—A brakeman on a Lebanon Valley railroad recently discovered seventeen professional tramps on board stealing a ride. He took a vote among them, and they stood sixteen for Hancock and one for Garfield. The one who voted for Garfield was a colored man. This shows who the admirers of "The Superb" are.

—The large lime kiln now being erected at the quarry of Mr. Morris, just below town, will be completed in about two weeks. A force of stone masons and laborers have been engaged on it for the past month, and Monday Mr. Morris added an addition of seven more. When completed it will be one of the largest and most substantial lime kilns in the State.

—On Thursday last Milton Peters, of Unionville, who owns a No. 2 little Giant thrasher and separator which is operated by a tread power with two horses, with himself, one man and two boys threshed at Patrick Loughery's farm, in Union township, and cleaned fifty bushels of oats per hour and thirty-five bushels of wheat per hour. Mr. Peters wants to know who can beat him.

—Miss Ada R. Weaver returned Saturday night to pay a visit to her parents in this place. She at present makes her home with her sister, Mrs. Geo. W. Given, in Philadelphia. Mr. Given formerly held a responsible position at Harrisburg under the P. R. R. Co., but some time ago resigned it, and is now a prominent lumber merchant of Philadelphia, with his office on Walnut street.

The Young Men's Club.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club on Saturday night, there was a pretty large attendance. Speeches were made by Col. D. H. Hastings, A. O. Furst, Esq., Squire Rankin and several others. Vigilant committees were appointed for each ward, whose duties will be to look after the interests of the club and see that all young Republicans are enrolled as members.

More uniforms are needed, and the finance committee are to be again set to work soliciting subscriptions for the purpose of providing them. It is expected that the roll of membership will be increased to fully two hundred within the next few days.

The question of dividing the club into two or three companies seemed to strike the members present very favorably, and a meeting was called for Monday night to settle the matter. The idea of the division was conceived at the meeting last Wednesday night, when it was fully demonstrated that the company was entirely too large for one set of officers to handle, and by dividing it into two or three companies, creating so many new officers, they will then be able to perform their duties more systematically and present a much finer appearance than at present. It will then be known as the Young Men's Republican Battalion, and will be commanded by a major and a corps of assistants, with each company its captain and two lieutenants, all of whom will be elected by the several companies. This club will act as an escort on all public occasions, and in order to become more perfect in the art of marching and carriage, meetings will be held occasionally for practice in these special particulars. It is the intention to make these companies as perfect as possible, so that they will be an honor to themselves and the party which they represent, and to accomplish this end nothing will be left undone by the officers and members if money and labor and talent can prevent it.

So we will announce to our people to keep a sharp lookout for one of these days the Young Men's Republican Battalion is going to make "Rome howl" when she comes out in full force.

—At the special meeting of the Young Men's Republican club, called for Monday night, owing to the inclemency of the weather, it was not so largely attended as was desired, and the question of dividing the company was postponed until Wednesday night. The secretary was authorized to notify each member of the club by postal card and request his attendance. Let there be a full turn out on this occasion.

—The meek editor of the *Watchman*, who says he wipes his nose on newspapers (genteel people use pocket handkerchiefs) repeated the lie of the gallant Major who fought, bled and died for his country, viz: that General Woodford was not down South when Union generals were wanted there. General Woodford, we repeat, entered the service of the government as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 127th N. Y. Regiment, and went wherever he was ordered to go, while Meek remained at home plotting treason against the government and doing all he could to prevent Union soldiers from going to the front. Meek demonstrated his fitness for repeating lies against Union soldiers by his cowardly career long ago and every day since.

—Our "musical" friend, Martin Haines, of the B. & S. S. railroad office, has now turned up in the role of "grand director" of a new musical organization in this place. His headquarters are at the tinsorial establishment of George Washington—not the old gentleman who gained distinction years ago by wearing boots with the toes out while in the army, but a namesake of his of a darker complexion—a knight of the brush and razor. Parties who desire to engage this organization should apply immediately. Charges low and terms cash in advance or no music. Moonlight serenades a specialty.

—Dr. Yearick, of Jacksonville, who was returning from a trip to Buffalo Run Saturday night, met with an accident near Roopsburg that demolished his buggy and badly used up the doctor and his horse. It was about dusk, and Dr. Yearick attempted to turn out to leave a rig pass by him, when he accidentally drove over a stump by the roadside. This frightened his steed, and in an instant was off. He ran clear to town before he was stopped. Dr. Yearick came to town and hired a rig in which to proceed home.

—A temperance meeting was held in the Court House Sunday night, and was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Moffit, who is connected with the Christian Temperance Alliance. The address was good and the meeting interesting.

The Democrats Saturday Night.

The Democratic meeting in the Court House Saturday night was largely attended and very enthusiastic. The Hancock Legion turned out eighty-two strong, and acted as an escort. They marched well, and made an excellent appearance. The Pleasant Gap band was on hand, and together with the Legion drum corps, furnished an abundance of music. But this is about the best we can say of the affair.

The meeting was organized by electing Adam Hoy president. Then the "Hon." T. C. Hippie, one of Lock Haven's embryonic statesmen, rose and after making a profound bow, jumped into the Republican party and used up the whole vocabulary of scathing epithets upon it. Then he retired with the same profound look, and seemed as though he thought that his speech effectually settled the question for the Republican party, when a big burly Democrat sitting near the door remarked that he would make a good auctioneer, because he could talk a whole lot and say nothing.

Ex-Governor Curtin then rose to make his "reply" to General Woodford, and did it with as much vehemence as Morrow B. Lowery did, when several years ago, he replied to a certain Republican who spoke here at that time. But we can't say that Curtin had been to Mrs. Haag's for "cold tea," as unfortunately Lowery had. The attempt was a miserable failure, and we hope the Governor in his next "reply" may be a little more successful.

W. P. Furey, of the *Altoona Sun*, was next called for, who arose and bore down upon the audience with terrible effect. By the time he had finished fully one-half of the audience had left.

The meeting lasted until about 11 o'clock, when those who remained quietly departed for their homes, though not overly edified by the "reply."

—Citizens in the vicinity of the round house and along the railroad complain of the indecency and vulgarity of many of the young men who frequent that locality. Recently several roughs openly insulted a party of young ladies in broad daylight, and if it was not for their family connections their names would appear in this article. A sad commentary indeed is it on their training when they cannot walk even along a public highway without using their vile tongues in slandering people who probably had never seen them before. If such action ever reaches our ears again these gentlemen (?) will receive the benefit of cheap notoriety.

—The firm of Gordon & Landis have been engaged for some time in overhauling and repairing a large 25-horse power steam engine belonging to Philip Dale, and on Saturday afternoon ran it out on the green back of their establishment and gave it a test trial. It worked like a charm in every particular, and with all the new and modern appliances that have been added to it, make it as good as new. Mr. Dale will remove it shortly to his sawmill at McBride's Gap, where he has a temporary mill erected, and after finishing there will take it over the mountain to Pennsylvania to work up a quantity of lumber he has there.

—Wm. McGirk, a farmer residing near Lemont, had the misfortune to have a valuable horse die for him one day last week. The horse received several severe kicks on the side from one of Mr. McGirk's workmen, we believe, but at the time nothing more was thought of it. The next day the animal became very stiff and sore, and was placed in the stable, where after a few hours' suffering he died of lock-jaw. It was one of a span greatly admired by all who saw them, and for which Mr. McGirk but last week was offered \$300, but refused to accept it.

—A gentleman called at one of our machine shops recently and asked to see one of the new inspirators on exhibition there, stating that he wanted to buy one. He inquired what make it was, and when told it was called the "Hancock inspirator," walked off and said he would have nothing more to do with it, for the name was enough to prove it a fraud. In justice to the inspirator, however, we will state that General Hancock had nothing to do with its invention for he hasn't brains enough to invent even a screw-driver.

—The artesian well recently sunk at the Taylor bank of Valentines & Co., by John Grubb, was tested the other day and found to emit about one hundred and twenty gallons per minute. Three hundred gallons per minute is the amount required, and they are now engaged at sinking another well close by.

—J. H. Eauland, of the Bee Hive, leaves on Thursday for a two weeks' visit to New York.

Court Proceedings.

Commonwealth vs. Abram Armstrong, charged with fornication and bastardy, by Isabella Confair. True bill; defendant plead guilty. Sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution, and to Isabella Confair the sum of twenty-five dollars for lying in expenses, and the further sum of one dollar a week for a period of seven years, if the child shall so long live, for the support and maintenance of said child, to be computed from the birth of the child; and that he give to the overseers of the poor of Spring township a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars for the faithful performance of this sentence, and that he stand committed till said sentence is complied with.

Commonwealth vs. John Seibert, charged with fornication and bastardy, by Melissa Shoeneft. True bill returned by the grand jury. Defendant being called for trial plead guilty; sentenced by the Court the usual sentence.

Another Lie!

The Centre Democrat, in referring to General Woodford, speaks of him as a "paper" general. Everybody knows that this is a lie, pure and simple, for, if for no other reason the simple fact that it originated with the Democrat is evidence enough to condemn it as such. For the benefit of our neighbor, we will state that General Woodford entered the service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 127th N. Y. Regiment, and served for a time in the Army of the Potomac. He afterwards went to South Carolina, and was in charge of Fort Sumter when the Union flag was raised. He was in command of a brigade at the close of the war, and at one time was chief of General Gilmore's staff. But, then as General Woodford was a Union soldier, at heart and in action, the word "paper" does sufficient justice to his rank in the eyes of the "loyal" editors of that sheet.

Resolutions of Thanks.

At a meeting of the Unionville and Union township Garfield and Arthur Club, held Saturday evening, August 28th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Patriotism and true devotion to principles firmly believed to be right, are among the chief virtues of mankind, and
WHEREAS, Such virtues shine more brightly in acts and deeds than in words, and
WHEREAS, Mrs. Fanny Alexander, although suffering for years from disease, has shown such devotion to the principles of the Republican party, by making and presenting to this Club two beautiful banners, tastefully trimmed and appropriately inscribed, therefore,
Resolved, That a vote of thanks be and is hereby tendered by this Club to the said Mrs. Fanny Alexander for said banners, and for the sympathy shown by the presentation of the same, to our Club and to the Republican party, and be it further
Resolved, That a vote of thanks be and is hereby tendered to all the other ladies who assisted in preparing banners for our Club. May they all live to realize the happy event for which they labored, viz, the election of Garfield and Arthur to the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN for publication.
J. S. SHIPLEY, Pres. pro tem.
DR. E. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

—In digging the cellar for the foundation of the new German Reformed church they are digging through the old Reformed cemetery, long ago abandoned, and it was thought the bodies had all been exhumed and reburied in the new cemetery. But such was not the case, and since the work has been in progress they have dug up no less than remains of five bodies. Of course nothing remained of the bodies but a few bones. Saturday morning they exhumed the remains of a child's body. The coffin was rotted away, and nothing remained of the child but a bunch of hair and a few ribs. Several more bodies are expected to be taken out soon, but who they are or when they were placed there no one knows. They place them carefully in a box and will be again buried.

—Some mean, unprincipled Democrat, who was probably envious of Governor Curtin's progress in the Congressional contest, entered his yard late Sunday night and pulled out of root every flower in the yard, among which were some of rare species and very beautiful, and scattered them over the pavement. If the rascal can possibly be discovered he should be dealt with severely. A Democrat is mean enough for a most anything, but we never heard of one so degenerated as to indulge in this sort of retaliation.

—If Wednesday's issue of the *Altoona Sun* hadn't contained an item about Mike McFarland's boy baby, who means to prevent the election of Garfield, there wouldn't have been anything in it but reports of Hancock meetings. This may suit its Democratic readers, but it is not the kind of literature that its Republican readers desire.

STILL MORE ROOM.—Sixty feet added to the large Hardware House of H. K. Hicks, in order to make more room for stoves. He has now unquestionably the largest house in Central Pennsylvania. It covers 30x240 feet of ground. The public should bear in mind that where the largest stock is kept is where to buy at rock bottom prices.
33-2t

The Academy.

MR. EDITOR: It is my desire to impress upon our public, at this time, (the beginning of a school year) the support which we, as members of this community, owe to our Academy.

It is an institution which I, from long personal experience as a patron and visitor, believe has always afforded thorough educational advantages. It only lacks the support of this community to make it a first-class means of giving our children as good an education as can be procured elsewhere. If, instead of weakening this institution by sending our boys and girls away from home, or by supporting branch schools, we would concentrate our forces, all that we desire would be accomplished with much less expense and greater satisfaction.

The teachers are and always have been all that could be required. The Principal, in my opinion, is a man of great ability and wonderfully fitted for the position which he fills. He is especially gifted in developing young minds and understanding their dispositions. He always regards the reasonable demands of his patrons.

The Academy has already received some encouragement. It is hoped that this community will, for once, give it a fair trial. It is this division of strength which weakens the Academy. At present we have, in this institution, great advantages, if we could but realize it. Let us, then, unite this coming year on this undertaking and I am confident it will prove successful. Hoping that our people will consider this subject deliberately, I remain,
Yours, A PATRON.

That Hog.

In regard to the hog that was shot in Halfmoon township, near Houserville, an account of which appeared in a recent issue of this paper, Mr. Jacob M. Wagner, who is implicated in the affair, called here on Saturday and handed us the following communication, with the request that we publish it and show the affair up in its true light. The hog belonged to Mr. Cronemiller, and Mr. Wagner says it was worth about \$2 50. Following is Mr. Wagner's story:

"I told Mr. Cronemiller to keep his hogs at home, and drove them out of my potato patch from four to six times every day, many times in the presence of Mr. C. There is a 'line fence' dividing our properties—that is, each of us is to keep up one-half of it; but Mr. C. refused to look at his half and I was compelled to keep up the entire fence. The hogs were small, weighing between 70 and 80 pounds, and could work through a very small hole. I chased them out time after time, and pleaded with Mr. C. to shut them up, but all to no avail. I then shot one for the purpose of teaching him that I meant to have my property protected. After I had shot it I went to Mr. Cronemiller and offered to pay him for it. He valued the hog at \$3, and so I offered him \$2 in cash and the balance was to go for damage done to me. But he refused to settle in that manner, and so the case rests at that point. I have since raised the potatoes in that lot, and find that the hogs had destroyed fully one-half of them. This is all there is connected with the affair, and I wish you to make room for its publication that I may be vindicated.
Yours, &c., JACOB M. WAGNER.

An Infernal Lie!

MILESBERG, August 30.

MR. EDITOR: Will you please find room in your columns for the following willful and unmitigated falsehood that certain Boggs township politicians are circulating about our good Republican friend, John M. Wagner, of the Central City mills, to the effect that he had discharged his engineer, Andrew Murray, Jr., for carrying a Hancock and English banner the night of the Democratic mass meeting in Bellefonte. Andy is still at work, and has not lost a day since.

John says it was a job set up in having Murray carry the banner, they thinking he would discharge Andy. They were greatly disappointed, as such a thought never entered Mr. Wagner's mind.

If the Democracy of Boggs have exhausted their material for electioneering purposes the proprietor of the Central City Hotel is now able to furnish them with another supply, as he has lately rolled a barrel or two to his place from the railroad depot opposite.

To Voters.

The 2d of September is the last day for registration and assessment.

The assessor of each district is required to be at the election house on Wednesday and Thursday, September 1st and 2d, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., and from 6 to 9 p. m., to perfect the list of voters.

All persons entitled to vote should personally see that they are assessed as well as registered.

Persons intending to be naturalized before the 2d of October should also be assessed and registered by the 2d of September.

—The eastern part of the State swarms with sneak thieves.

THE LATEST NEWS.

NEWARK, August 27.—A social sensation came to light here to-day. The daughter of an old citizen and manufacturer caused the arrest of a young man on a charge of bastardy. The father made an attack on the young man while in charge of the officers, but was restrained from doing any injury. Both parties had heretofore good reputations and the affair is much talked about. The young man claims he is able to prove his innocence. He was placed under bonds of \$500, and is out on bail.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.—Yesterday and to-day the weather has been most oppressive here. The thermometers at the signal office have shown a temperature of ninety-four degrees each day, while others in places less carefully exposed have registered much higher. The records of the signal office show this to be as hot a day as has been experienced here this season, with the exception of the 13th and 14th of July. Although the excessive heat has caused much suffering and complaint no serious effects have been reported.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The Governor of Arkansas has refused to loan Collector Wheeler, of that State, arms for use against the moon shiners, fearing that if any of the latter should be injured it would react upon him. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered arms to be sent him from a supply belonging to the service here. Collector Wheeler will receive all the assistance necessary to break up this systematic method of defrauding the revenue.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—John M. Langston, United States Minister to Hayti, reached New York to-day. A dispatch received here says that Mr. Langston will remain in this country several months and will take an active part in the campaign. He is an effective stump speaker, and will devote his eloquence specially to his own race.

PITTSBURGH, August 27.—The Standard oil company is likely to have some strong opposition before long in the refinery business. The Tidewater pipe line company has bought a site near Coleman's station at Verona, and has already commenced the erection of a refinery with a capacity of 150,000 barrels. This company has held its own against the Standard in the transportation of crude oil, and feels amply able to compete with it in the manufacture of paraffine and refining oil. Pittsburgh is fortunate in having been selected as the place for the erection of these works. Twenty of the largest sized stills will be put at once and others added if necessary.

LONG BRANCH, August 27.—It is thought Washington McLean, editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, whose life has been despaired of for several days, will recover. Mr. McLean is suffering from a combination of diseases, acute Bright's disease of the kidneys, a diseased lung and blood poisoning, which has somewhat affected his brain. Dr. Hunter says his patient is at times seized with spells of delirium, when it is almost impossible to calm him. Though his condition was thought critical last night Mr. McLean dressed himself this morning, and in the absence of the nurse and his family stole down stairs and took a seat on the piazza. The proceeding alarmed the attending physicians, who did not succeed in persuading their patient to return to his room for several hours. Drs. Hunter and Metcalf think there is every chance of Mr. McLean's recovery could he be safely removed to his home in Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, August 27.—A special dispatch from Galena says General Grant arrived at 6:30 this evening from his western trip, and was received heartily by his Galena friends and escorted to his residence.

NEW YORK, August 28.—During the week Lieutenant Gorringe has had several conferences with officials of the Park department relative to the route through which the Khedive's present to the city shall reach the site selected from the landing stage at the foot of West Ninety-seventh street. A paper was drawn up yesterday covering all the details and was signed by the members of the committee having the matter in charge and by Lieutenant Gorringe. Later in the day the executive committee met in secret session to act upon the matter. President Wenman stated that the route selected is through the tranverse road at Eighty-fifth street to Fifth avenue, thence down to Eighty-seventh street through the park just south of the Museum of Art at Eighty-second

street, and across the east drive to the knoll selected as the site. Mr. Wenman added that the Park Commissioners would afford the Lieutenant every assistance in their power in completing the work of placing the obelisk in position.

DAYTON, August 28.—A riot among the miners at the village of Coaltown, 100 miles south of Dayton, has caused great excitement there. The miners have not been at work since the first of the month, and a new lot of men were engaged by the operators, whom the miners style "black sheep." At midnight Thursday the boarding-houses of the new men were surrounded by 100 masked men. The new miners were called up and ordered on pain of death to quit work at the mines and leave the country. There has been no more work at the mines during the day, and the sheriff and a posse arrived by a special train. By this train the sheriff sent a request to the Governor for several companies of militia, and it is understood they will be called out to-morrow if any further demonstration occurs when the new miners go to work. The operators have all arrived and are guarding their property.

LEADSVILLE, AUGUST 21.—The Republican State Convention this morning nominated J. C. Shattuck and James Rice for Regents of the University and Charles H. Toll for Attorney General. The contest for the Congressional nomination was very warm.

Why the South is Solid for Hancock.

Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought for four years. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket.—Wade Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26.

New Advertisements.

BELLEFONTE SCHOOL DISTRICT—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES for the school year ending on the 1st Monday in June, 1880.

RECEIPTS.	
From State appropriation.....	\$ 708 12
Balance on hand from last year.....	442 69
From collector.....	7502 76
Total	\$8705 57
EXPENDITURES.	
For teachers' wages.....	\$3250 00
For fees of collector.....	275 00
For salary of Treasurer.....	100 00
For salary of Secretary.....	100 00
For debt and interest paid.....	3183 00
For other expenses.....	1619 47
Total	\$5449 00
RESOURCES.	
Cash on hand.....	\$ 126 10
Amount due District from all sources.....	4273 90
Total resources	\$4400 00
LIABILITIES.	
Amount borrowed and unpaid, or debt of District.....	\$2900 00
Total liabilities.....	25200 00
Estimated value of school property.....	\$35,000 00
Total	\$35,000 00

W. C. HEINLE, Secretary.
Bellefonte, June 7th, 1880. 34-31

THE LITTLE PINEY GOLD AND SILVER MINING CO. OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
No. shares of stock.....100,000
Par value.....\$10 00
Stock full paid and not assessable.

Business Offices:
No. 111 East Third St., Leadville, Colorado.
No. 296 Walnut Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS.
President.....EDWIN G. FAY
Secretary and Treasurer.....A. H. MOORE
Solicitor.....F. F. BRIGHTLEY
Superintendent.....F. C. FAY

A limited number of shares of stock of this Company will be sold at one dollar per share. Prospectus sent by mail on application to the Company's office at Philadelphia. 34-21

AGENTS WANTED

To take subscriptions for the **INTERNATIONAL REVIEW**, the latest and best American publication, of the highest class, with original contributions from the most celebrated writers in every country. Edited by J. T. Morse, Jr., and Henry Cabot Lodge, gentlemen of the highest attainments and culture, and whose names are alone sufficient guaranty of the value of the Review. Always bright, readable and instructive; cosmopolitan in literature, progressive in science, unsectarian in religion, and independent in politics. Price, 50 cents a number; \$5.00 a year. A complete Agent's Outfit sent on receipt of \$1.00. A specimen copy sent to any address for 15 cts. A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers, 54-56 111 & 113 William St., New York.

DOPE PATCH

For mending Tin, Brass, Copper, Lead, etc., without acid or soldering iron. Any leaky pipe can be mended with it. Will not freeze, and will not melt. Directions sent with each box. For \$1.00 for \$5.00. Postage stamps received as cash. AGENTS WANTED. Can carry one day's stock in your pocket. Sales yield \$5 to \$15 per day. Our 6-page Illustrated Catalogue of Tin, Chrome, Jewelry, etc., free. Address: **CITY NOVELTY CO.**, 108 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Mention this paper. 12-91

Farm at Private Sale.

A GOOD LIMESTONE FARM AND BEAUTIFUL FOLK OF 126 ACRES OF LAND, with SPLENDID BUILDINGS, offered at private sale in FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, HUNTINGDON COUNTY, Pa. Price to suit the times, and terms easy. Most of the money can be made on the farm (must quit farming on account of ill health). For particulars, call on or address **D. R. MILLER**, Franklinville P. O., Huntingdon Co., Pa. July 28, 1880.—39-31

New Advertisements.

ORGANS 14 Stops, Sub Bass, Oct. Coupler, Vox Humana, sent on trial, warranted, only \$65. Pianos \$125 up. Catalogue free. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N.J. 33-41

STATE FAIR.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PENNA. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WILL BE HELD IN MAIN CENTENNIAL BUILDING, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, September 6th to 18th.

ENTRIES AND COMPETITION FREE.

INTERNATIONAL SHOW

SHEEP, WOOL & WOOL PRODUCTS

Sept. 20th to 25th, 1880.

Entry books will close at the office, north-west cor. Tenth and Chestnut Sts., Aug. 31, 1880.

\$40,000 IN Premiums

Cash Prizes for Live Stock, \$24,315.

Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Liberal arrangements for Transportation.

WILLIAM S. BISSILL, President.
ELDRIDGE MC CONKEY, Cor. Sec.
D. W. SEILER, Recording Sec. 32-41

New Advertisements.

Valuable Real Estate at Public Sale.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT of Centre county, Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in Harris township, on **SATURDAY, 11th day of September, 1880** at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, late of John C. Bricker, deceased, to wit: All that certain message, tenement and tract of land situated in the township of Harris, in the county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the northeast corner of the lot owned by Mrs. Joseph Myers, thence along said land and land of Elizabeth Deal west 50 rods to a stone, thence along lands belonging to Stover's heirs north 22½ degrees, east 60 rods to elm tree, thence along land belonging to Stover's heirs north 87½ degrees, east 64 rods to a stone, thence along Boalsburg and Bellefonte turnpike south 8 degrees, east 60 rods to place of beginning, containing 20 acres and 99 perches more or less, the greater part being heavily timbered with good white oak timber, and all being land of excellent quality.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, balance in one year, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, with interest.

JOHN MUSSEY, Jr., Executor. 32-41

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF BENNER

Township School District for the fiscal year ending June, 1880.

June 7, Balance due township last year.....	\$ 585 49
" 7, By amt of duplicate.....	1453 43
" 7, By State appropriation.....	252 40
Total	\$2231 32
June 7, To amt of vouchers.....	\$1905 89
" 7, To expenditures.....	47 14
" 7, To collector's and treasurer's percentage.....	89 11
" 7, To bal. due township.....	409 18
Total	\$2231 32

URIAH STOVER, Treas.
FERDINAND BECKER, Sec. 33-31

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—PRISCILLA ELLIS, by her next friend, E. C. HENDERSON, vs. **ANTHONY ELLIS**. In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, No. 6, Jan'y term, 1880. Labeled in Divorce, A. V. M. The undersigned, commissioner, appointed to take testimony, will meet the parties interested at the office of Beaver & Gephart, in Bellefonte, on **FRIDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1880**, at 1 o'clock p. m.

WM. F. REBER, Commissioner. 31-31

New Advertisements.

AGENTS, TAKE YOUR CHOICE AND sell the Life of

GARFIELD & HANCOCK

And coin money. Circulars and terms free. Outfit 50 cents. E. B. TREAT, Pub., 737 Broadway, New York.

THE HONANZA FOR BOOK AGENTS is selling our two splendidly illustrated books, Lives of

HANCOCK & GARFIELD

the first written by his life-long friend, Hon. J. W. FORNEY, an author of national fame, and an ardent admirer of the "superb soldier," the second written by his comrade-in-arms and personal friend, Gen. JAS. A. BURNS, an author of wide celebrity. Both official, low-priced, immensely popular, and selling beyond precedent. Agents DOUBLE PROFITS BY SELLING BOTH. Outfit 50 cents each. Act quick and coin money. HUBBARD BROS., 723 Chestnut St., Phila. 31-41

Two Valuable Farms at Private Sale.

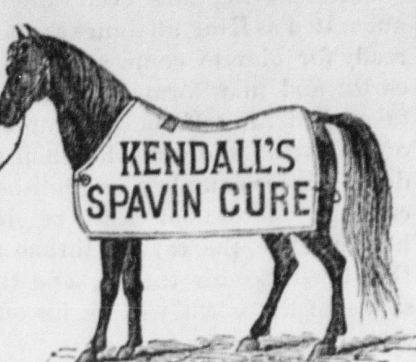
THE REAL ESTATE SITUATE IN CENTRE COUNTY, belonging to the heirs of the late DR. A. HENDERSON, is offered at private sale. It consists of two valuable farms, one situate in College township, containing about two hundred and ten acres of cleared land and thirty acres of timber land, thereon erected a LARGE STONE MANSION HOUSE, TWO GOOD FRAME DWELLING HOUSES, Bank Barn, and all necessary outbuildings. Also, a GOOD ORCHARD of eight acres, springs, and a stream of running water through the farm.

Another situate in Harris township, containing about one hundred and sixty (160) acres, (all cleared excepting eight acres), thereon erected a LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, bank barn, corn house, ice house, and all necessary outbuildings. There is also a good young Orchard on this farm, and the right to pipe water from a stream of running water.

Also a TRACT OF TIMBER LAND on the north side of Tussey mountain, containing one hundred acres, and another containing between one and two acres, with water right sufficient to run machinery of mill.

Payments will be made to suit the purchaser. For terms and particulars call upon or address, **W. W. LEACH**, Boalsburg, Pa. Or **BEAVER & GEPHART**, Bellefonte, Pa. 33-31

Kendall's Spavin Cure.



It Cures Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, and all similar Blemishes, and Removes the Bunch without Blistering.

For Man it is now known to be one of the best, if not the best, Liniments ever discovered.

We feel positive that every man can have perfect success in every case if he will only use good common sense in applying KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, and persevere in bad cases of long standing. Read below the experience of others.

From Col. L. T. Foster.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 10th, 1880.
DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co.: Gents: I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly; he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a smaller one on the other, which made him very lame. I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons, which failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the Chicago Express; I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it. They ordered three bottles. I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial. I used it according to the directions and by the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps had entirely disappeared. I used but one bottle, and the colt's limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it. Very respectfully, L. T. FOSTER.

From Rev. P. N. Granger.

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.
St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20th, 1880.
DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co.: Gents: In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it, cured a horse of lameness caused by spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle

cured him so that he is not lame, neither was the bunch to be found.
Respectfully yours, P. N. GRANGER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL.

Stoughton, Mass., March 10th, 1880.
B. J. KENDALL & Co.: Gents: In justice to you and myself, I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin cure, one very large one. Don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off, and two months for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me it will be very great.
Reply yours, CHAS. E. PARKER.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

To Whom it may Concern: In 1875 I treated with Kendall's Spavin Cure a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since with perfect ease, and he has never been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the bone joints since I treated them with Kendall's Spavin Cure.
Enosburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 25th, 1879.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of Feb., A. D. 1879.
JOHN G. JENNE, Justice of the Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ON HUMAN FLESH it has been ascertained by repeated trials to be the very best Liniment ever used for any deep-seated pain of long standing, or of short duration. Also for CORNS, BUNIONS, FROST-BITES or any bruise, cut or lameness. Some are afraid to use it on human flesh simply because it is a horse medicine, but you should remember that what is good for BEAST is good for MAN, and we know from experience that KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE can be used on a child one year old with perfect safety. Its effects are wonderful on human flesh and it does not blister or make a sore. Try it and be convinced.

What is Good for Beast is Good for Man. Read of its effects on human flesh: Patten's Mills, Wash. Co., N.Y., Feb. 21, 1878.
B. J. KENDALL & Co.: Dear Sir: The particular case on which I used your Kendall's Spavin Cure was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen months' standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your Kendall's Spavin Cure put the foot to the ground again, and for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it exceeds anything we ever used.
Yours truly, Rev. M. P. BELL.
Pastor M. E. Church, Patten's Mills, N.Y., Bakersfield, Vt., Dec. 23, 1879.
B. J. KENDALL & Co.: Gents: I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable Liniment, Kendall's Spavin Cure. In the spring of 1872 I slipped on the ice and sprained my right limb at the knee joint. I was very lame and at times suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April, 1878, I began to think I should be a cripple for life, but having some of Kendall's Spavin Cure thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you and would recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism.
Yours truly, MRS. J. BOUQUET.

Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for heat as well as man. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.
12-31 DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

S. & A. LOEB,

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United States, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—generally sold in Bellefonte.

Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of **CHILDREN'S WEAR.**

S. & A. LOEB,

Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.

Lawrence L. Brown—Coal, Grain, Plaster, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!
Grain! Grain! Grain!

LAWRENCE L. BROWN,

Dealer in

COAL, GRAIN, PLASTER, &c.

OFFICE, GRAIN ELEVATOR AND COAL YARD
Near South End Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.

WILKESBARRE and SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL!!

Best Qualities Always on Hand,
WELL SCREENED, DELIVERED PROMPTLY AND WEIGHTS GUARANTEED.
HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR
ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND SEED.

Also keeps on hand a large stock of coarse grains which he sells at lowest market prices, either in small lots or by car loads. It is my endeavor to give good satisfaction to all those who favor me with their patronage, and by so doing I hope to have a continuance of the large trade I have enjoyed since succeeding the late firm of Shortlidge & Co. 11-26-11

BELLEFONTE MUSIC STORE.

Pianos, Organs & Sheet Music, INSTRUCTORS, COVERS AND STOOLS.

Band and Small Instruments, Organetts, Fashion Patterns, Oil Paintings and Chromos.

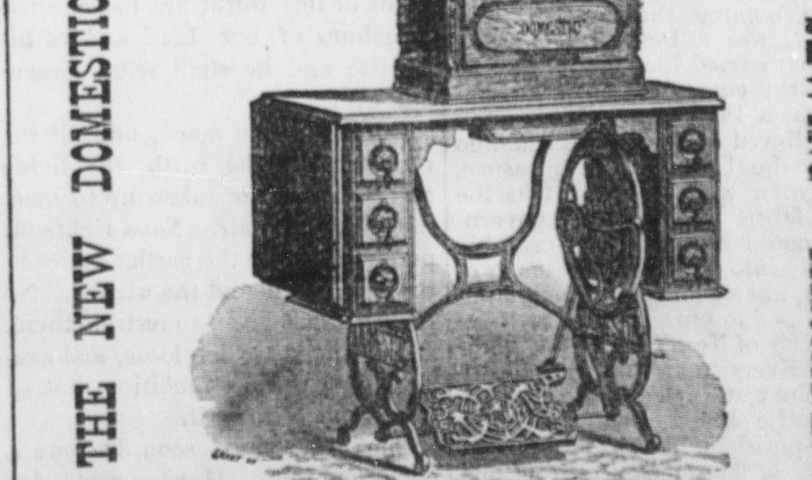
SEWING MACHINES
Of all makes, Oil Attachments, Parts, Needles, Barbour Bros' Linen Thread. Organs hired as low as \$5.00 per month. Sewing Machines at \$5.00.

LARGEST STOCK OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

"SILVER CYMBAL," a New Collection of Sunday School Music, \$1.00 per Dozen.

WONDERFUL ORGANETTE.

PLAYS ALL TUNES. A CHILD CAN PLAY IT.



YOU WOULD BUY IT IF YOU TRIED IT. IT HAS NO EQUAL. TEN DOLLARS OFF. NO AGENTS EMPLOYED.

Why can this Firm Sell so Cheap? Because they Buy for Cash and Employ No Agents.

BUNNELL & AIKENS.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

"From the beginning of the investigation concerning Mr. Ames' issue of the Credit Mobilier, I believed that General Garfield was free from all guilty connection with that business. . . . NOT A PARTICLE OF PROOF EXISTS to show that he learned anything about it previous to his conversation with me, and I think you will say that it is altogether unjust to put him on the list of those who knowingly and willfully joined the fraudulent association in question." — Hon. Jeremiah S. Black's letter to Mr. Blaine, February 15, 1873.

"Your expressed determination to see that General Garfield shall be defended against all unjust aspersions upon his personal character is equally pleasant reading to me. I have been his devoted friend for many years, and I am resolved that I never will believe that he does not deserve the affection I have bestowed upon him. If he would carry the principles which regulate his private life into his public conduct he would make the best Chief Magistrate we have ever had." — Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK'S LETTER TO COL. McCLEURE, June 28, 1880.

The Murphy Lunch.

It is due to the ladies of Bellefonte and to the success of their plans that we say a word in praise of their thoughtfulness in providing, during the evenings of our great political meetings, a temperance lunch.

Their lunch consisted of a cup of coffee, with sugar and cream, and a biscuit, served at a cost, to those able to pay, of five cents. To men tired with marching in the processions, or fatigued with excitement, the lunch was indeed refreshing and it answered the purpose most admirably for which it was intended, viz: to save men from the dram shops. The result of this thought was everywhere apparent in the soberness and decent behavior of the masses, although laboring under great political excitement. The whole people will bless the ladies.

A Record of Democratic Infamy.

Robert Ingersoll gives this explanation for his opposition to the Democratic party, and why he is a Republican:

I am opposed to the Democratic party, and want to tell you why: Every ordinance of secession ever drawn was done by a Democrat. Every man that tried to tear down the old flag was a Democrat. Every enemy this Republic has had for twenty-five years was a Democrat. Every man that starved Union soldiers, refusing them a crust in the extremity of death, was a Democrat. The man that assassinated Abraham Lincoln was a Democrat. Every man that sympathized with the assassin—every man that was glad that the noblest President ever elected was dead, was a Democrat. Every man that wanted the privilege of whipping another man to make him work for nothing and pay him with lashes on his naked back, was a Democrat. Every man that raised bloodhounds to pursue human beings was a Democrat. Every man that clutched babes from the breasts of shrieking, shuddering, crouching mothers, and sold them into slavery, was a Democrat. Every man that impaired the credit of the United States was a Democrat. Every man that swore he would never pay the bonds, every man that swore he would never redeem the greenbacks, every man of this country's credit, calumniator of his country's honor, was a Democrat. Every man that resisted the draft, every man that hid in the bushes and shot at Union men simply because they were endeavoring to enforce the laws of their country, was a Democrat. Every man that cursed Lincoln because he issued the emancipation proclamation, was a Democrat. Every man who believed that a State could go out of the Union at its pleasure, every man who believed that the grand fabric of American government could be made to crumble instantly into dust at the touch of treason, was a Democrat. Every man that helped to burn orphan asylums in the city of New York, was a Democrat. Every man that tried to fire New York was a Democrat—although he knew that thousands would perish, and that the great serpents of flame, leaping from one building to another, would clutch children from their mothers' arms—every wretch that did it was a Democrat. Recollect it! Every man that tried to spread the small-pox and yellow fever in the North was a Democrat. Soldiers, every scar that you have on your heroic bodies was given you by a Democrat.

The Coming of Christ.

(CONTINUED.)

Christ having thus been fully inaugurated as King, all things are now ready for him to come as King to earth, and in a formal manner to take upon himself the government of the earth; and when he shall so do, this is his complete and finished coming. Jerusalem will be his headquarters, the revived throne of David will be his throne, and the saints of the earth will be his officers.

WHO ARE CHRIST'S SUBJECTS, AND WHAT KIND OF A KINGDOM WILL IT BE?

It will not be merely a spiritual kingdom. It will be a kingdom of men, in the body, with flesh and blood, as we are now. It is to be of nations, as nations are now; and the nations will doubtless, in part, be much the same as now; and some of them, if not all, will continue to bear their present names, as Egypt and Assyria. Isa. 19, 24.

The subjects of Christ's Kingdom on earth are thus made plain. They are not the redeemed of the present dispensation. Christ's future Kingdom on the earth is not to be composed of his own people. They are the Bride, a part of his family, and they reign with him. Rev. 5, 10: "For thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by thy blood out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation; and hast made us unto our God kings and priests; and we shall reign on the earth."

The redeemed are to be kings and rulers, and it is to be on the earth. Hence, the kingdom is to be on the earth; and it is to be a kingdom of men, and a kingdom of nations.

Dan. 7, 27: "And the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey Him."

That is, the saints, the church, the Bride, will rule and reign for Christ, and with Christ, over the kingdoms of the whole earth. Christ will be the head, and they will rule under him.

They shall rule the kingdom, but they shall not form the kingdom. What monarch is there whose kingdom is composed of his bride? But the church is the bride.

Plainly, then, the subjects of Christ's future kingdom are the nations of the earth; such nations as shall be spared and shall survive the terrible judgments of God, which are to be sent on the earth at the coming of Christ.

The third woe and the war of Armageddon will not destroy all, however severe it may be. A multitude will survive.

WHEN THE APPEARING OF CHRIST AND THE RESURRECTION OF THE RIGHTEOUS TAKE PLACE, WHAT OCCURS?

Not the final conflagration. That is postponed for a thousand years.

Not the General Judgment. That does not take place for a thousand years.

Not the destruction of the earth. The earth is to continue on her daily rounds as regularly as ever.

Not the destruction of all mankind. The peoples and tongues of the whole earth are to continue to abide on the earth, subjects of Christ.

What, then, does take place on the earth?

Ans. The Battle of Armageddon. "The Battle of the great day of God Almighty." Rev. 16, 14.

The third woe of Rev. 11, 14, takes place after the appearing of Christ. "The second woe is past, and behold the third woe cometh quickly." At this point Christ comes: for with the last trump he comes; and that is the trump of the Seventh Angel.—1 Thes. 4, 16.

Rev. 11, 15: "And the seventh angel sounded; and there were great voices in heaven, saying, The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ: and he shall reign forever and ever."

Christ has now come, and all the righteous of the earth, the living and the dead, are taken up to meet the Lord in the air. Not a righteous person is left on the earth; none but the impenitent and the wicked. No Holy Spirit is given to restrain them. All passions are let loose, and avarice, envy, pride, ambition, hatred and revenge, prevail.

The earth must soon become a pandemonium. Hence, verse 18: "And the nations were angry, and thy wrath is come, * * and that thou shouldst destroy them that destroy the earth." That is, evidently, kings, and those in power, and their armies.

That Christ comes before the bat-

tle, is shadowed forth in Rev. 16, 15: "Behold I come as a thief;" unexpectedly to almost the whole earth.

Note that before Christ comes the nations prepare to gather their armies for war. Rev. 16, 14. After this, the gathering is completed: v. 16, "And he gathered them together into a place called Armageddon."

But in the midst of the gathering Christ says "I come." At this point the seventh vial is poured out, and Christ has come; and after this comes the Battle of the great day of God Almighty, or the third woe, which terrible war all over the earth.

The third woe is pictured in Rev. 14, 18, 19, 20, where the vine of the earth (the wicked) is gathered and cast into the wine-press of the wrath of God. But Christ has come to do it.

The third woe is pictured also in Rev. 19: 15 to 21, which is after Christ has come.

The third woe is pictured also in Jer. 25: 30 to 33, and takes place after Christ has come. Verse 30 pictures the coming of Christ, just as Paul portrays it. 1 Thes. 4, 16. "For the Lord himself (i. e. Christ) shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God."

And Jer. 25, 33, shows how extensive and awful this war will be on the earth: "And the slain of the Lord shall be at that day from one end of the earth even unto the other."

By the third woe the power of the nations is destroyed, especially their military power. Their armies are destroyed, their wicked rulers, and multitudes of wicked people. "Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them in pieces like potter's vessel." Ps. 2, 9.

God gives the nations to Christ, (verse 8), for their destruction, and reorganization under Christ, and not for their conversion before Christ comes.

The next question which arises is this:

Do the Scriptures indicate with any clearness, the time when these things shall take place?

Ans.—They do.

The Bible is very definite in its dates and times. God is in the habit of giving definite time, in his important prophecies.

He told Noah it should be 120 years to the flood.—This is definite time.

Again he told Noah it should be 7 days to the flood.—This is definite time.

He told Abraham his seed should be 400 years in a strange land.—This is definite time.

He said the Jews should be in captivity 70 years.—This is definite time.

He said he would destroy Babylon at the end of 70 years.—This is definite time.

He said Jerusalem would be destroyed in 40 years.—Definite time.

He said the Messiah should come in 483 years.—Definite time.

He said the Messiah should be cut off in 434 years.—Definite time.

He told Lot that Sodom should be destroyed the next day.—Definite time.

Many other instances might be specified, in which God gives definite time in his dealings with men; showing that he is in the habit of doing so, in reference to important events.

May we not, then, expect that in so important an event as the second coming of Christ, God would continue his habit of giving definite time?

The answer is, that we certainly may; to which, also it may be added that he certainly does.

Let us call to mind what Christ said to his disciples, in his walk to Emmaus. "O, fools, and slave of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken." "And beginning at Moses, and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself."

SHALL CHRIST ADDRESS US AS HE DID THEM?

In expounding unto them in "all the scriptures, the things concerning himself," it is not difficult, nor unreasonable to suppose he expounded things concerning his second coming, as well as his first; for the Old Testament scriptures have far more to say of the second than of the first.

FOLLOWING CHRIST'S EXAMPLE, AND BEGINNING AT MOSES.

Moses indicates the time of the second coming, when he tells to the Jews, in Levit 26: 18, 21, 24, 28, that in case they are rebellious, they shall be punished seven times.

This is definite and exact time.

A time in scripture is a year of 365 days. Other passages make it evident that at the close of the seven

times, Christ comes. The Jews did rebel and were scattered, (the ten tribes of Israel,) by Shalmanezzer, King of Assyria, in the sixth year of Hezekiah, King of Judah. See second Kings, 17: 1 to 23, and 18, 9, 10. This scattering commenced 680 or 681 years before Christ. But to transfer the teeming millions of Israel to the distant provinces of Babylon, must have been a work of several years; and although exact knowledge on this point is denied us, it would seem sufficiently exact to place the time at five years. This would give the date of the complete scattering at 675 years before Christ, which in no way seems unreasonable and which must be approximately true.

The duration of the scattering was to be seven times; or, 7 times 365 years, which is 2555 years. Whenever they end, the scattering ceases, and Christ comes. A slight consideration suffices to show that if 675, added to 1880, amount to 2555, then the "seven times" of Moses terminate in, or near to, our present year of 1880, and the second coming of Christ may be reasonably looked for in this present year, or at no distant day.

Again, it may be repeated, shall Christ say unto us as he did to his disciples, "O, fools, and slow of heart, to believe all that the prophets have spoken." IRVING.

To be continued.

The Buzby Crane.

There was a good deal of excitement up around Spring Mill lately over the Buzby Patent Crane and Derrick. The machine was invented by Buzby for the purpose of unloading canal boats, and he claimed for it that with a man and a mule, and a boy to drive the mule, he could take a load out of a boat and whizz it ashore in almost less than no time.

When Buzby had set up the machine he asked us all down to see how it worked. Hitched to the singletree of the pole was a very large and fat mouse colored mule, which seemed to be asleep. The duty devolving upon that mule was to march around a circle, pulling the pole after him.

When everything was ready Buzby ordered the boy to start the mule. The mule appeared still lingering in the land of dreams. The boy hit the mule with a stick, and the man on the boat emitted some horrible epithets, descriptive of the mule's fearful peculiarities. Result: continued quiescence on the part of the mule. Then Buzby rushed up and bombarded the ribs of the mule with a couple of bricks, while the man on the boat, having recovered his wind, breathed forth a dozen or two assorted adjectives of a peculiarly offensive nature. But the mule was either thinking of the events of its past life or meditating deeply on the uncertainties of the future, for he remained perfectly calm.

The man on the boat, beside himself with rage, secured a pitchfork, and leaping ashore with venomous criticisms on the eccentricities of mules streaming from his mouth, prodded the animal fiercely with the prongs. This seemed to attract the mule's attention, for he laid back his ears and kicked the man eight feet away plump into the river. When the man emerged, dripping, he referred to the mule's conduct in some observations which were not more distinguished for their intense energy than for their picturesque variety of metaphor.

When he was pacified, and persuaded from murdering the mule, Buzby sent up to the store and purchased a pack of firecrackers. The boy was placed on the mule's back, and he crept slowly to the rear, when he reached over and tied the firecrackers to the tail. When he had dismounted, Buzby fixed a cigar to a long stick and ignited the pack.

A very animated explosion followed; but the mule manifested no interest in the proceedings, excepting that he lifted his voice and gave a loud and hideous bellow, which convinced Buzby the animal considered himself, somehow, the central point of a Fourth of July celebration, and was trying to contribute a vocal trifle to the enthusiasm of the occasion.

The dampened man on the boat then engaged, in language luxuriant with wicked expressions, that the mule should be run out of the way so that he could operate the machine himself. It struck Buzby as a good idea. He told the boy to lead the mule away. The boy unhitched the traces and tried. The mule seemed perfectly contented where he was. Then Buzby and the boy and the man, leaned up against the side elevation of the mule, and pushed. The mule glanced lazily around at them, remaining firm, then he swept his near hind leg under and out again suddenly, flooring the three pushers instantly. Then he turned to one of the bystanders and distinctly winked twice. Skeptics have questioned if he really winked, but the man who saw him do it is ready to make affidavit to the fact.

Buzby then ordered the boy to hitch the mule again, lest he should happen to change his mind and resolve to quit unexpectedly. The man on the boat adorning his language with new and startling powers of rhetoric, alleged that he would

fix the brute. So he collected some kindling wood and shavings, and prepared to build a bonfire under him. When the stuff began to burn the mule stood firm upon three legs, and felt softly around him with the fourth, scattering the fire far and wide.

Those who disliked improper language were shocked at the terms employed by the man on the boat to characterize this outrage.

Another fire was kindled and pushed under the mule with a pole, after it had kindled into a fearful blaze. At first the apparently tried to save himself by throwing a hand spring; failing in this he strove to get up on his hind legs. When he found this wouldn't work, he started around the ring with a jerk, knocking Buzby flat with a pole, nearly bruising the boy, and hurting the boatman so severely that he fairly tore the English language into shreds in his anxiety to do justice to the situation.

Then the mule revolved like lightning for about ten minutes, at the end of which time he broke loose and drifted down the road toward home, leaving Buzby's Patent Crane and Derrick a heap of splinters and old iron.

Patent rights will be sold cheap to those who apply early to Buzby.

Items of Interest.

The baker always has his hour of need.

The combined capital of the Boston national banks is fifty million dollars.

In Ireland last year \$7,500,000 less were spent for drink than in the preceding year.

A preacher at Chicago advocates the introduction of lady ushers at church to make the young men attend.

The sun's rays, focalized through the glass of a round water bottle at Alyth, Scotland, set fire to a house.

Mrs. Hildreth committed suicide at Des Moines, Iowa, because her husband wouldn't take her to the circus.

Men who never advertise, live and die without ever knowing that they have never touched the true lever of success. When a locomotive engineer runs over his accounts, neither the coroner nor cowcatcher are called into requisition.

A Berks county (Pa.) hen laid a nest full of eggs in the forks of a tree, twelve feet from the ground where she hatched the eggs out.

The head of an empty barrel in the corner grocery may support the curb-stone orator, but it won't feed his family.—*Waterloo Observer*

A company has been formed with the object of laying down from 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 American oysters upon the Schleswig and Holstein shores.

When cows have learned to read, and not till then, will it pay enterprising firms to advertise on rocks, trees and fence posts.—*Meriden Recorder*.

A Reading (Pa.) man only sixty-five years old has been married three times, and the father of eleven pair of twins. He has forty-one children in all.

After a recent shower at Kokoma, Ind., the ground was covered with fish, all of which were alive and flopping about. They were the size of minnows.

Brooklyn takes a dog census every year. Last year it had 7,615 dogs. This year there are 10,232 canines in the city. A tax of two dollars on each dog is imposed.

John Thomas, a native of Albemarle, Va., is the father of thirty-two children. He has been twice married, and twenty-one daughters were born to him before a son.

Two of the most popular literary men in English society just now are the Americans, Bret Harte and Henry James, jr., whose books are sold largely at railway stations.

It is singular that no man, who complains 365 days in the year that his taxes are just eating him up, never thinks of saving money by giving away his property.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

A woman in Marshall county, Kansas, has had luck with husbands. Two of them were hanged by vigilance committees, a third was sent to the penitentiary and a fourth committed suicide. Nothing has yet happened to the fifth.

The frigate L'Original sank in ninety feet of water before Quebec 124 years ago. Lately she was broken up with dynamite, other means of moving her having failed. Her oak was as sound as ever, but her iron was rusted completely away.

Fashion Notes.

Very small bonnets worn on the back of the head are again in vogue. Buttons on boots worn with fancy costumes match those on the suit.

Laces embroidered with metals will be among imported fall novelties.

Petticoats are made wider to fill the fuller skirts of the dresses now worn.

Lace covers to find carriage sun shades remain in vogue season after season.

Cords will play an important part in the trimmings of dresses and wraps this fall.

Ladies who have gray hair do not conceal it, using neither dyes, pomatum nor caps.

Some of the new basques are cut long and square in front, with a

pocket put on each side of this square front; the backs of such basques are short and made to form two points.

It is again fashionable to wear the hair in coils, in which strings of pearls are twisted.

Smooth coiffures and flat waves, bangs and crepe coeur locks are the rule in hair dressing.

Among Parisian caprices are large double collars on many dresses prepared for early fall wear.

Natural or very fine artificial flowers are worn in the hair to match those worn in the corsage.

Dresses made of cretonnes, with large figures, in other words, curtain calicoes, are again in vogue.

The corset cover, the chemise, and the petticoat are all combined in one garment in new underwear for fall.

Fancy reticules, worn at the elbow, are decorated with all kinds of metallic and enamel insects and reptiles.

Low coiffures are most in favor, but short women, or those with round faces, still wear the hair dressed high.

Large embroidered collars like those worn by children are worn with white muslin dresses trimmed with embroidery.

New night robes have large full sleeves shirred in at the armhole, and shirred also at the wrist to a narrow embroidered cuff.

Ladies who are threatened with baldness or thin hair on the top of the head can sometimes arrest the misfortune by clipping off the hair on the top of the head, and brushing it smooth, so as not to show the shingling.

The fashionable colors for early fall wear are pleasant red; tete de faisan; false blue, lapis; rouge de Venise; tawny red, and various shades of metallic, olive and bottle green, and for evening the glaucous green of marsh grasses.

High Priced Butter.

Mr. A. W. Cheever, Editor *New England Farmer* owns a fine dairy and gets a high price for fine butter. In an editorial, Nov. 24, he said: "The Perfect Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., we have used for several years, and have found nothing equalling it, although we have tested about everything of the kind made in this or the old country. It should entirely supersede carrots and all preparations of Annatto." Sold by Druggists.

"We've got a fighter at the head of our ticket," said an officious Democrat who stood on the outer fringe of the crowd at the serenade to General Garfield Friday evening "Yes," instantly replied a Republican "he did fight your party pretty well during the rebellion. There is no doubt about that." Result: A demoralized Democrat hastening to find more congenial companionship.

—For the benefit of all sufferers, be good enough to bring the wonderful effect of St. JACOBS OIL before the public. For twelve long years my wife suffered with Neuralgia in the head, and often had the most terrible pains. A few weeks ago I bought a bottle of that wonderful remedy—St. JACOBS OIL—and am perfectly astonished at its marvellous effect; half a bottle thoroughly cured my wife. I gladly would have paid any physician fifty dollars if he could have done the same; therefore I wish that everybody may learn to value this true medicine.

CHRISTIAN HANNI, Youngstown, Ohio.

A GOOD GRINDSTONE.—It should be strong, simple and clean; the trough expanded to catch as much as possible of the drip water and grit, a movable shield, securely hinged, to keep the water from splashing, and yet permit the stone to be used from either side; rests provided, upon which to rest tools and the rod for truing the stone, these rests being arranged to move towards the centre as the stone wears smaller. The bearings should be generous in size, proper provision being made for oiling without washing the grit into the bearings with the oil, and the ends of the bearings being protected by some device which effectually prevents the entrance of the grit. The stone should be secured to the shaft by nut and washers, and the washers fixed so that they cannot turn with screwing. In hanging the stone, great care should be taken to hang it true side wise not only convenience in using, but because a stone that is not true side wise can never be kept true edgewise.

Remarkable Cures of Kidney Diseases.

Mr. L. Jackson of Boston, an extensive produce dealer, was persuaded to give the Kidney-Wort a trial. He writes July 21, for more and says:—"I used most of one package myself last winter. I had soreness across my kidneys and my water would turn milky after standing a short time. The Kidney-Wort cured me. I gave some of it to a lady who had for a long time been obliged to make water every half hour or less, and suffered much from irritation of the urinary organs, and it cured her. About two months ago, I gave some of the medicine to a gentleman who is foreman in a Sewing Machine Manufactory in Boston. I met him last Thursday, and he told me he was using the third package, and that the night before he laid all night without getting up to make water, a thing he had not done before for more than fifteen years. He says it has done more for him than all he has ever taken before, and he has paid out more than a thousand dollars for medicine. It is evident from these facts, that Kidney-Wort is a great thing for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs."

THE DEMOCRATS.

A Rather Respectable Turnout Last Night.

The Democrats Tuesday night turned out in full force, and made a very creditable display. What was lacking, however, in quality was fully made up in quantity, and boys from the age of twenty down to nine years were seen in the ranks—black and white. But we do not wish to deteriorate anything connected with the affair, and will give our readers a fair and impartial account.

It was the intention of the managers to have the line formed on High street, right resting on Spring, but when the time arrived there didn't seem to be a particle of eye in about the affair, and each delegation rushed forward pell-mell as though they wanted to be at the head of the column. For a time there seemed to be a panic among both officers and men, but after a good bit of figuring around they succeeded in getting the men in their proper positions. But whether it was J. Wesley Gephart's spring-chicken voice which was continually hallooing vociferously for Hancock, or Bill Heine's plug hat that settled the difficulty every one seemed puzzled to tell.

The procession moved out Spring street to Curtin, where they were joined by the Bald Eagle delegation, thence out Curtin to Allegheny, down Allegheny to Bishop, thence to Spring, on Spring to High and thence to the Diamond. As they came down Allegheny street from Curtin the effect of the glittering lights was beautiful, for while the head of the column was in the hollow the rear end was yet on the hill, and it looked like a great sheet of fire. The following is the correct order in which they moved:

Millheim Band.
Hancock Veteran Battalion.
Hancock League.
Bellefonte Club.
Pleasant Gap Band.
Spring Township Club.
Centre Hall Band.
Gregg Township Club.
Zion Band.
Walker Delegation.
Milesburg and Bald Eagle Delegations.
Horsemen.

By actual count there were 739 torches in the line of procession. When they broke ranks in the Court House yard Chairman Spangler mounted the rostrum and announced that there would be meetings held in both the court room and the court yard, and then embraced the opportunity to advertise a lunch counter across the way.

At the announcement of the meeting in the court room the people began to flock up stairs. This seemed to worry the Hon. C. T. Alexander, who as soon as Spangler had his back turned straightened himself up, and by going through a lot of idiotic gestures announced that there was no use going upstairs as the house was packed and that Hancock was sure to be elected. The fact of the matter was the court room was not quarter full, and Alexander was premature in his action. The managers of the upstairs meeting were in a quandary, and after Jack Spangler had gone down on the portico and yelled and shouted for recruits, they managed to get about half a house, and then proceeded to organize.

James McManus was elected president, and every solitary Democrat present who was a candidate for a county office of some kind was made either a vice-president or a secretary. This meeting was then addressed by Hon. R. M. Speer, of Huntingdon.

But Alexander's meeting was still more demoralized than the other. He annoyed the people greatly with a half-hour's speech in introducing Hon. B. F. Meyer, of Harrisburg, who made a very creditable Democratic speech.

The adroit Cyrus, for fear he wouldn't get a chance to say something, began his meeting without any organization whatever, and would probably have made his introductory remarks reach about an hour in length if he hadn't been choked off.

The meeting continued until a late hour and then adjourned in rather a peaceable manner for Democrats.

Buried in an Ore Bank.

Michael Kane, who resides at Boiling Springs, and is employed in the ore banks of Valentines & Co., just below town, met with an accident last Tuesday while engaged at his daily work that may prove fatal to his life, although his friends earnestly hope that such may not prove the result.

He was employed in digging in the side of the bank, and after he had undermined a considerable portion, crawled in the hole thus excavated and was busily engaged at taking out ore. The ground overhead, not hav-

ing sufficient support beneath, gave way and in an instant Mr. Kane was buried beneath three tons of iron ore dirt and gravel. As soon as possible he was removed from his perilous situation by his fellow workmen, who soon discovered that life was not yet extinct, and everything was done by them for the comfort of their fellow workman.

Dr. Harris was immediately sent for, who soon arrived, and on examination found that the whole breast of the unfortunate man had been crushed in, and that he was otherwise badly injured. He was removed to an adjoining house near by, and everything that can be done by the aid of medical science and the assistance of friends is being done for the relief of the injured man, but the doctors consider his case a very precarious one.

Kane is about 45 years of age, and has a family residing at his home at Boiling Springs.

P. S.—Since the above article was prepared we learn that Mr. Kane died at four o'clock in the afternoon. He was a faithful and consistent member of the Catholic church, of this place, and is said to have been a fine man by those who knew him. He will be greatly missed by his family and those with whom he associated. They have the sympathy of the entire community.

In Trouble.

Deputy United States Marshals Davidson and Westbrook, of Huntingdon, we believe, arrived in town on Monday and immediately hired a rig and started for Pennsylvania. The object of their mysterious movements was not known until that night about 12 o'clock, when they returned to town accompanied by Gottlieb Haag, of Pleasant Gap, and Jonathan, better known as "Yony" Cramer, of Millheim.

It appears that these gentlemen have been very irregular in recognizing the revenue laws of the government, and for these little shortcomings they have got into the clutches of Uncle Sam, who holds, "Yony" thinks, with an iron grasp. It is claimed that they have disobeyed the laws in the matter of hawking or selling liquor in small packages, which is contrary to the statutes, and for which offence they were bound over in the sum of \$500 each to appear at the next term of the United States district court. Sheriff Spangler and H. D. Varpell went on their bonds as security.

Family Reunion.

A very pleasant family reunion was held at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Lee, widow of the late Henry Lee, near Zion, on Wednesday last. It was the occasion of the 23d birthday of the daughter, Sarah E., and the six grown up sons gathered together at the old homestead for the first time in many years, although, strange to say, they all reside in this county. They renewed the pleasant bonds of brotherly love that has held them together for many years, and promised their widowed mother to be faithful to their filial duties.

There were present Henry, of Fillmore; Amos, John F. and Jerry, of Centre Hall, and Ira J. and Alfred J., of Brush Valley. It was a very solemn and impressive occasion, and the mother, now in her 65th year, was delighted to have about her once more her boys who but a day ago, as it were, nestled at her bosom as sucking infants.

Death of an Aged Lady.

Mrs. Thomas, of Milesburg, probably one of the oldest citizens in Boggs township, died Tuesday morning in the 81st year of her age. She is said to have been a very fine and intelligent old lady, and for a number of years had been living with her son, John E. Thomas, of the same place. She leaves a family of several grown up sons, some of whom are filling offices of honor and trust, and among whom we might mention Judge Samuel Thomas, of Morris, Grunby county, Illinois. Mrs. Thomas was a christian lady, and in life never failed to impress upon those surrounding her the importance of seeking an immortal heritage.

—Druggists now keep Kendall's Spavin Cure in stock and the sale is rapidly increasing. Read advertisement in another column.

Investigation.

Every man should be willing, and we think should be anxious to investigate every thing which is so likely to benefit all mankind as the discovery of Kendall's Spavin Cure, because it is now being used on human flesh with most remarkable beneficial results for rheumatism and deep seated pains, and it has proved by experience that it is equally as good for human flesh as for any animal. It is penetrating and powerful, and yet it can be used full strength with perfect safety on a child as well as a grown person. For all blemishes on hoarses, it never has had an equal. Read the advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure.

New Advertisements.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN THE MOST INEXPERIENCED HANDS!

For Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, AND ALL THOSE NUMEROUS TROUBLES OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS SO PREVALENT AT THIS SEASON.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world in the treatment of these difficulties, that it has come to be considered

AN UNFAILING CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

and such it really is when taken in time and according to the very plain directions enclosing each bottle.

In such diseases, the attack is usually sudden and frequently very acute; but with a safe remedy at hand for immediate use, there is seldom danger of the fatal result which so often follows a few days' neglect.

The inclination to wait and see if the morrow does not bring a better feeling, not infrequently occasions a vast amount of needless suffering, and sometimes costs a life. A timely dose of Pain Killer will almost invariably save both, and with them the attendant doctor's fee.

It has stood the test of forty years' constant use in all countries and climates, and is perfectly safe in any person's hands.

It is recommended by Physicians, Nurses in Hospitals, and persons of all classes and professions who have had opportunity for observing the wonderful results which have always followed its use.

No family can afford to be without it, and its price brings it within the reach of all. The use of one bottle will go further to convince you of its merits than columns of newspaper advertising. Try it, and you will never do without it.

Price 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. You can obtain it at any drug-store or from PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

Established in 1843. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR"

Thrashing Machinery and Portable and Tractor Engines.

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grains-growing World.

MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.

INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Economy of Model.

MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful thrasher in Flax, Turnips, Clover, and all other crops.

ASTONISHINGLY Durable and wonderfully simple, using less than half the usual gears and belts.

PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from six to twelve horse power; also two styles improved.

Thirty-Two Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and reasonable prices.

CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator Machinery has driven other makes to the wall; hence various makers are attempting to build and palm off inferior and monger imitations of our famous goods.

BE NOT DECEIVED by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "Original" and the "Genuine" from us.

For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us by the Illustrated Circular, which we mail free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

COOPER & CONARD, DRY GOODS

PHILADELPHIA.

BARCAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

In order to properly display the immense stock of goods we will have the pleasure to exhibit the coming Autumn, we have secured an additional store adjoining the three occupied by us, making four large buildings, which will be thrown into one Great Dry Goods Mart.

BARCAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Before making the needed alterations in this enlargement, we will sell a large portion of our present stock by making such reductions in prices from time to time as will make it the interest of every buyer to personally see the inducements we are offering, or write us for what you may want.—Our Mail Department promptly and carefully attending to all communications addressed to us.

BARCAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Many Special Bargains will be shown in every department, in addition to the full regular stock always shown by our house. We have Black and Colored Silks, Satins in Blacks and Colors, Velvets, Brocades, and many elegant materials now so much used in combining and trimming.

BARCAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

In Dress Goods are the Plain and Figured Materials made by the French and English, also all the desirable American fabrics, the prices of which run from 6c. to \$1.25, most of which have been marked away down. In Silks, too, we have some rare bargains.

BARCAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

45 In Linens, Cottons, and General House-Furnishing Dry Goods, including Table Linens, Towels, Sheetings, Quilts, Shirtings, etc., the assortment is very full and complete.

BARCAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Gloves, Hosiery, and Small Wares receive their full share of attention, the stock being one of the most active in our stores. Ready-Made Underwear is a specialty, and is growing constantly. The second floors are devoted to the sale of Suits, Wrappers, Dusters, Jackets, Wraps, etc., for ladies. Also Girls' and Infants' Clothing, Boys' Clothing, etc.

BARCAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

COOPER & CONARD, Cor. NINTH and MARKET Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Var Dyke's SULPHUR SOAP.

THE MARVEL OF THE AGE.

FOR the cure of Cutaneous Diseases of all descriptions it is without a rival. Having long been in the market and thoroughly tested by the medical faculty and the public, it is needless to enter into details upon its virtues. Price 25 cents a cake, or 3 cakes for 60 cents.

For sale by druggists and country storekeepers. Aschenbach & Miller, proprietors, Third and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia. 20-ly

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. \$12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TATE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 12-27-6m

14 STOP ORGANS.

Stool, Book and Music, boxed and shipped, only \$85. See the market and thoroughly tested by the medical faculty and the public, it is needless to enter into details upon its virtues. Price 25 cents a cake, or 3 cakes for 60 cents. For sale by druggists and country storekeepers. Aschenbach & Miller, proprietors, Third and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia. 20-ly

BUSH HOUSE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

IS OPEN.

27-3m D. P. PETERS, Prop'r.

Dr. Jones' Taraxacum Tonic,

Or Dyspepsia Medicine, a vegetable compound whose virtues have stood a test of forty years, is infallible in the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Chronic Weakness of the Lungs, Spleen, Kidneys, Short Breath, Heartburn, St. Vitus' Dance, pain in the Stomach, Back and Chest. Particularly adapted to all Female Diseases, no matter what the age of the patient may be. Price, 75 cents. Sold by druggists. 20-ly

J. H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest companies. —Horses insured against Theft, death, or accident. Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORBES, Secy. 7-27-14

Wilson & McFarlane—Hardware.

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.

Haying Time is Near at Hand

And we are prepared to sell the FARMERS not only anything they want in the line of

HARDWARE,

But ESPECIALLY!

Grass and Grain SCYTHES,

THE LEADER

Self Dump Horse Hay Rake,

THE NEW AND IMPROVED

TURKEY WING GRAIN CRADLE

THE DOUBLE HARPOON HORSE HAY FORK,

HAY ROPE AND TACKLE BLOCKS,

PITCHFORKS, HAND RAKES

And everything needed in the Haying and Harvest seasons.

HUMES' BLOCK, ALLEGHENY STREET

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Book Store. THE MODEL BOOK STORE, BELLEFONTE, PENNA JOHN C. MILLER & CO., DEALERS IN Books, Fancy Goods, Photograph Albums, Stationery Pocketbooks, Gold Pens, Wall Paper, Umbrellas, Window Shades and Fixtures, Toilet Sets Fancy Chinaware Japanese Goods, Toys, Toys, Cigars, Etc., Etc. SCHOOL BOOKS FOR EVERY T WNSHIP IN THE COUNTY. DAILY PAPERS & PERIODICALS 11-6 Watchmaker. WATCHMAKERS REMOVAL. F. C. RICHARD takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the building opposite Bush's Arcade, next door to Deuchner's gun store, on High street. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired in short notice. 7-8-14 PAINTERS. DOAK & LONBERGER. Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsomines will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business addressed to them at "call or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9-28-14	Insurance. INSURANCE. INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Property, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates. INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING. 9-9-14. GEORGE L. POTTER, First's Building.) High street, Bellefonte H. C. WEAVER'S Cuban Cigar Store, (Under First National Bank.) BELLEFONTE, PENNA., Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Cigars of Every Quality to suit the country trade, manufactured by him from selected stock. Also a large assortment of SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCOES, SNUFF AND PIPES, In fact, every kind of Smokers' Articles. Dealers will consult their interest by calling on him before purchasing elsewhere. He cannot be undersold, his motto being "Quick Sales and Small Profits." 11-20-14 H. C. WEAVER.
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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—The Garman House entertained 308 guests last week.

—The oyster vacation is over, and they "it" now fit to eat.

—Lawrence L. Brown, Esq., is off on a business trip, to be gone a few days.

—The Clearfield county fair will be held September 15th, 16th and 17th next.

—Kendall's Spavin Cure has the greatest sale where it has been sold the longest.

—An unusually large amount of freight is being handled at the depot in this place just now.

—J. Newman, Jr., returned Saturday after a two week's trip to Philadelphia and the sea shore.

—There are forty-nine furnaces roaring along the line of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad.

—If you want a good smoke go to Harry Green's. He has the best five cent cigar to be found in this or any other town.

—The headquarters of the Republican County Committee have been removed to the old town council room, over Brew's store.

—The Phoenix iron company has discontinued the use of anthracite coal and will hereafter use bituminous in their works.

—Mrs. J. Newman, Jr., and child will leave on Thursday for an extended trip through the west, making Chicago their headquarters.

—If you want a nice, tender, juicy steak, go to Sechler's meat market. There you can get it, and cheap for cash. "Don't you forget it."

—A thorough survey is to be made shortly for a line of railroad from Altoona to Clearfield creek, and from thence to Cherrytree, Indiana county.

—Joseph Hull, who has been confined during the whole summer with inflammation of the lungs, is reported to be in a very precarious condition.

—Mr. Conrad Struble, an aged and respected citizen of Centre county, died at his residence near Zion on Saturday evening last. He was in his 75th year.

—Hats, shirts, ties, gloves, underwear, boots and shoes, and everything for men's wear in largest quantities and at the lowest prices, just received at the Bee Hive. Go there and save money.

—At the foundry and machine shops of Messrs. Wm. P. Duncan & Co. workmen are busy turning out a large "roll" for the Milton iron company. It is eight feet long, and weighs 3600 pounds.

—Miss Nellie Boal, of this place, had her arm badly lacerated and burned on Wednesday evening by a misdirected sky-rocket. It set fire to her dress and also the dress of a lady who was standing by her side.

—Harry Lindsey's new cigar sign represents a big-bellied individual in a clown's suit. It is made of wood, and if it's nose was painted red would be a correct likeness of the Democratic candidate for President.

—One of Meek's obnoxious iron masters says that Curtin's reply on Saturday night to General Woodford's speech was equal to a pop against the north wind. Very naughty of iron manufacturers to say such things.

—It's fun to see how the Democrats try to figure out for themselves a bigger crowd than the Republicans had at their mass meeting. But its no use, gentlemen, the Republicans can wax you every time, and you can't help it.

—A party of Bellefonte young ladies, who selfishly hid themselves away to the woods to spend the day, became sick of the monotony and pulled off their shoes and stockings and waded into the creek, leaving the little fish nibble at their toes.

—The Patrons of Husbandry of Centre county will hold their seventh annual picnic at the summit of Nittany mountain, north-west of Centre Hall, on Thursday, the 10th of September. Among the speakers to address the meeting are Mr. David Wilson of Erie, Pa., Charles McCormick of Lock Haven, and L. Rhone and others have been invited, who will be announced as soon as heard from. Great preparations are being made by Patrons for a grand day of entertainment. All are invited and urged to come.

By der of Com. of Arrangements.

THE REPUBLICANS.

2,500 Men in the Procession Last Night.

2,016 TORCHLIGHTS MAKE AN OCEAN OF FIRE.

Ten Thousand People Witness the Grand Parade.

The Republican mass-meeting on Wednesday night of last week, was the grandest effort Centre county ever witnessed. Over two thousand torch lights and nearly three thousand men were in the procession, and reached nearly two miles in length. It fell like a forge hammer on the heads of the Democrats, and they were, to use an inelegant though decisive phrase, compelled to "acknowledge the corn" that they were far behind. Here and there they were scattered in all parts of the town in small groups peering from behind tree-boxes and posts like whipped dogs, seeming as though they were afraid if they stepped out some one would strike them with a club.

The like of this ovation to our grand old statesman standard-bearer, James A. Garfield, was never seen before in this section, and we doubt if it will ever be equalled. Thousands of people crowded our thoroughfares, and it was with the greatest difficulty that one could manage to work his way along the streets anywhere along the entire route of the procession. During the whole day committees were hard at work arranging and decorating our town, and well did they perform their work. Three large arches, exquisitely trimmed and decorated, were erected on either side of the Diamond, and very many residences were handsomely illuminated with Japanese lanterns and decorated with flags and evergreens.

As though favored by an all-wise Providence, enough rain fell in the afternoon to settle the dust and make the atmosphere delightfully pleasant and cool. Everybody was satisfied, and no one felt—nor indeed could they feel—as though their time and labor and talents and money had gone for naught.

Promptly at the appointed hour—6 o'clock p. m.—Chief Marshal Keller and his aids were on hand, and the companies soon after were placed in position by their respective officers. Some delay, however, was occasioned by the non-appearance of the delegations from Bald Eagle Valley, and it was eight o'clock before the Chief Marshal was prepared to give the command to march. Then the vast column moved with steady step, and the flames from two thousand torches seemed like a mighty ocean of fire. All along the route fireworks were set off, and the welkin seemed as though it was on fire.

The procession formed on High street, right resting on Spring, and the route of the parade was as follows: From High to Bishop, from Bishop to Allegheny, thence on Allegheny to Curtin, from Curtin to Spring, thence on Spring to High and up High to the Diamond, where they were disbanded. The procession was divided into divisions and moved in the following order:

Chief Marshal Keller and Assistant Rankin, Aids—Wm. L. Thompson, A. O. Furst, William Thompson, Jr., Austin Curtin, G. B. Jack.
Body Guard of Veterans.
Mountain City Band.
Veteran Club, Capt. S. H. Williams—75 men.
Drum Corps.
Young Men's Club, Capt. G. H. Wolf—140 men.
Colored Club, Capt. Joseph Stills—60 men.
Silver Greys, Capt. W. S. Tripple—55 men.
Citizens, Capt. E. A. Smith—100 men.
Representation of Industries—6 wagons.
Woodward Band.
Potter twp. Delegation—40 men.
Zion Band.
Spring twp. Delegation—300 men.
Lemont Band.
Milesburg, Boggs, Unionville, Union, Huston Township Delegations, Captain Austin Curtin—386 men.
Valentine's Forge Delegation—60 men.
Pine Grove Band.
College twp. Delegation—300 men.
Canal Boat, representing Garfield's youthful days, drawn by eight mules.
Representation of Industries—4 wagons.

To suppose that the small space within the Diamond would afford even standing accommodations for all the ten thousand people present would be utterly vain, for High and Allegheny streets for squares were literally packed with people. Bands were playing, clubs were singing campaign songs, and everybody was feeling good.

Around the speaker's stand, a neat covered platform, decorated with festooned flags and lights of different kinds, there was a perfect jam of people, each trying to climb over the other in order to get nearer the speaker. Amid all the tumult, and crowding and pushing every one seemed to take it good-naturedly, and the general good feeling which predominated was a very conspicuous feature of the occasion.

Chairman Rankin was some time in getting the attention of the multitude, but finally succeeded, and made a short but very neat address, thanking the citizens for their co-operation

in making the meeting such a grand success. He then organized the meeting by nominating the following gentlemen as officers:

President—Hon. James Milliken.
Vice-Presidents—Dr. M. Stewart, Burnside; James P. Coburn, Haines; Benj. Rich, Union; John M. Wagner, Boggs; Chas. H. Else, Milesburg; James C. Boal, Potter; Joseph Royer, Howard twp.; Capt. S. H. Bennisson, Marion; John Tate, Pleasant Gap; Philip Walter, Walker; Wm. Thompson, Sr., College; Samuel Parker, Spring.

Secretaries—Frank McCoy, Boggs; A. A. Dale, Bellefonte; H. C. Love, Halfmoon; C. P. Stonerod, Snow Shoe.
Mr. Milliken then stepped to the front and made one of his usual eloquent and epigrammatic speeches, thanking the meeting for the honor conferred. His speech, however, was not long, but it was very pointed, and like a spear stuck just where it hit. He spoke of the Democratic attempt to deceive the people by nominating Greeley, and when he put the question, "Are we going to submit to the elevation of this party now?" a hearty, spontaneous cry of "No! No!" rent the air.

He introduced General Woodford as the hero, the volunteer safeguard of Mrs. Judge Chisholm in the south, and a full report of whose speech is printed on the second page of this issue.

Dr. W. C. Doane, of Williamsport, also delivered an interesting address, which was rich in both sentiment and diction. He was followed by General Beaver and others, reports of which we are unable to give.

The meeting lasted till a very late hour, when the several clubs and delegations quietly withdrew, those residing in the country leaving for their homes and members of the Bellefonte clubs retiring to theirs, all gratified with the result.

One thing was very clearly demonstrated by the meeting, and that is the fact that the Republicans of Centre are not all dead yet, as the Democrats have tried to make us believe they were.

Tell the Truth.

For first-class blundering, the "blacksmiths" who got out the Centre Hall Reporter are not to be sneezed at. Listen to them, speaking about the Democratic meeting on Tuesday night: "There were large delegations of horsemen from Pennsylvania, Bald Eagle and Nittany valleys, with numberless buggies, carriages and several special trains, making a crowd of 7 to 10,000." We didn't think Editor Kurtz was mean enough to take such advantage of his innocent readers who were not present at the meeting and had to rely on his paper for an account of it. As far as the first figure is concerned he was perfectly correct, but as to the 10,000 we think Freddy must have drunk a little too much of Mrs. Haag's "cold tea" on his way over to see well. The special train story is all a hoax, and he ought to be thrown into the creek for telling such a willful falsehood. We believe, however, there were a couple of lonely looking boys at the rear of the line riding plugs, but we didn't think anyone else noticed them—at least they were so few that it wasn't worth while saying anything about them. So these gentlemen will please take notice that when they tell stories they won't be repeated, or not tell them at all. Study this, Freddy.

The State Fair.

Which commences on Sept. 6th at Philadelphia, will be unusually attractive this year. To those who contemplate a visit, we would suggest as a stopping place the St. Cloud Hotel on Arch street, above Seventh. During the summer it has been put in the most complete order, and its bright and attractive appearance, praised by all who have seen it. Messrs. Mullin & Bean have added many attractive features, and can be justly proud of their cosy, comfortable house. The Fair Grounds are easily reached by street cars, which run both ways past the doors of the Hotel, as are all other places of amusement and interest. The table is unsurpassed and the servants are polite and attentive. We would advise our friends to secure quarters in advance of their arrival. The terms are moderate, being only \$2.50 per day.

—We wonder if Cyrus Alexander, when in delivering his harangue at the Court House, the other night, said that iron workers got five dollars a ton and had to take it out in store orders, didn't feel afraid that some one would ask him how he voted on the store order bill at the last session of the Legislature. He laid great stress on the fact that iron workers had to take store orders for their labor, but seemed to have forgotten that he could have crushed the order business but refused to do so, and even went so far as to make a long speech in its favor. Consistency is indeed a jewel.

Republican Meeting Thursday Evening.

The meeting held in the Court-house Thursday night was interesting and enthusiastic. The house was well filled—there not being a vacant seat in the building. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Rankin, and on motion of A. O. Eurst, Esq., E. C. Humes was chosen president.

John G. Love, Esq., moved that the following named persons be elected vice-presidents: Capt. Austin Curtin, of Boggs; S. H. Griffith, of Spring, and S. Austin Brew, of Bellefonte.

On motion of John I. Rankin, Edward T. Tuten and Adolph Loeb, Esqrs., were elected secretaries.

After music by the glee club, Gen. Beaver made a few introductory remarks, introducing General Woodford, the speaker of the evening.

General Woodford then arose, and after hearty applause by the audience proceeded with his speech, and spoke to an interested audience for over an hour. He spoke with more comfort and satisfaction than at the open-air meeting the night previous, and frequently carried the house with rounds of applause.

Col. A. Wilson Norris followed with a short speech, and he was succeeded by General Beaver with a ten minutes' talk both of which were gotten off in fine style.

The meeting lasted till nearly ten o'clock, when it adjourned, the audience retiring to their homes greatly pleased with the evening's proceedings.

An Unprincipled Act.

A certain class of Democratic incipient politicians have been quietly circulating a report among themselves that E. A. Smith, Second Lieutenant of the Veteran Garfield and Arthur club, had been a deserter and bounty jumper in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. Not until yesterday did the report reach the ear of Mr. Smith, and he immediately set out to hunt the originator of the charge and vindicate himself. But instead of meeting with a peaceable settlement, he received a very ungentlemanly reception at the hands of the Democrats—which, of course, was in bearing with everything else they do.

These charges against the military character of Mr. Smith are maliciously false, and the ends of justice will be defeated if these parties are not brought to an account. He holds in his possession an honorable discharge from government service, and by those who knew him best at the time he was serving his country on the battle field, he is spoken highest for his valor and loyalty. This, then, is base slander, and from which Mr. Smith must be vindicated.

Just why Democrats should resort to such low unprincipled means in order to work injury to individual Republicans we cannot fathom, and if necessary the strong arm of the law should be held out for the protection of our citizens from slander, and these juvenile misanthropes placed behind the iron bars of our prisons where they can work injury to no one but themselves.

False Report.

Circulation has been given to a report, raised by certain Democrats for political capital, to the effect that the firm of Valentines & Co. discharged a workman because he refused to coalesce with the Republican party, or because he was a Democrat, or some other reason of that kind. We are authorized by a member of the firm to state that no employee at their works has been discharged for any of these reasons, nor any other reason, and that there has not been a single man discharged from their service for the last two years. The charge is false in every particular, and it not only does injustice to the personal character of these kind-hearted gentlemen, but it is calculated to injure their business. No grounds can be found on which to base the report, unless it is the fact that several days ago the "run-out" fire was closed out because of the inefficiency of the present process to produce the required quality of iron. This three temporarily idle five workmen—four Republicans and one Democrat. But no one was discharged, nor has the firm any intention of discharging any one. This, of course settles the matter, and proves conclusively that it was only a Democratic scheme to win sympathy and support.

—Mrs. Sarah Lamburn, relict of the late Ephram Lamburn, of Halfmoon township, died after a lingering illness on Sunday morning, in the 90th year of her age. She had resided for a number of years at the residence of her son, Isaac Lamburn, of Stormstown, where she breathed her last.

—Messrs. Yeager & Downing, the popular proprietors of the Opera House saloon, deserve thanks for the closing of their establishment early on Wednesday night. We understand that they closed up at supper time, and refused to open again during the night.

The Milton Relief Fund.

There are many claims of losses filed in Milton by parties who still have an abundance of this world's goods and to spare, and who expect a pro rata share of the relief fund of \$80,000. If their claims were allowed the poorer class of sufferers would get but very little of the fund. This certainly was not the intention of the donors, for a person who may be worth \$5,000 would not donate \$50 or \$100, or any amount, with the intention that any part of it should go to persons worth, say, just as much as he is. We are glad to see that Chief Burgess Nagle is fighting these cormorants. He has dispatched to all the places that subscribed for the sufferers a communication setting out a basis and plan of distribution, which he desires the chairmen of the various relief committees to adopt. It provides that no claimant worth \$1,000 shall receive any portion of the fund.

Class A—Heads of families having lost all, with no insurance, shall receive \$150, provided said claimant lost said amount, otherwise their loss in full.

Class B—Heads of families worth less than \$500 shall receive \$150 and a pro rata on the difference between \$125, plus their worth and their loss.

Class C—Heads of families worth \$500 or more, a pro rata on difference between worth and loss; reality to be valued, as per assessment.

Class D—Unmarried claimants, \$50 each, providing said claimants lost said amount; otherwise their loss in full. If loss exceeds \$50, then \$50 and pro rata on the difference between \$50, plus their worth and loss; reality to be valued as per assessment.

The Milton relief committee, the Burgess says, proposed to pay the school, borough and poor taxes on the burned property for the ensuing year out of the fund.

Port Matilda.

Our town is as lively as usual and times still getting better under the Republican administration, and for this reason, with many others, we intend to keep them in power. A correspondent to the Watchman, from Martha, speaks rather sneeringly of Mr. Weston as a political speaker. We would just say for his benefit that the opposite party in this township have no man that could make the least attempt to talk with him, and the very smallest number of their Bellefonte lawyers can excel him in a political speech; certainly none that have visited these regions. This is the unprejudiced opinion.

The Clearfield Citizen gives the vote on the train from Lock Haven to Tyrone on last Monday morning as largely in favor of Hancock. The raftsmen were nearly all from Wallace's county, and can any good thing come out of Nazareth, notwithstanding old Clearfield will show vast changes for the better in November as compared with 1864.

The picnic held here a week ago was a success. A very good report of it was given by the correspondent of the Watchman from this place, who, by the way, is a gentleman who writes nothing but common sense.

Rev. I. S. Chandelier, of Dixon, Tenn., preached to a large audience in this place on last Sunday. His text was from Matt. 5th chapter and 48 verse: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect." Christian perfection was his theme, which was discoursed in a plain and forcible manner. Rev. C. was pastor of this charge in 1872. Since that time he has been promoted to the office of P. E. He and his estimable lady have traveled in a carriage from Tennessee here, taking five weeks to get here, and will leave this morning to visit parents in Clinton county.

Mr. A. J. Smith has been attending a musical convention in Altoona the past week.

The annual teachers' examination was held here on the 27th inst. Mr. John Way, of Halfmoon, was chosen as teacher of the grammar school, and Mr. W. G. Morrison as teacher of the primary. These gentlemen are both well qualified for their positions. The other teachers we believe are Miss Sue Morely, Miss Shirk, and Mrs. M. Bennet.

Mr. S. S. Miles who is clerking for I. V. Gray & Co., of Phillipsburg, will move to that place this week. Mr. M. is a good clerk, and we wish him success.

REPORTER.

—London Queen says that while bathing dresses are for obvious reasons not advisable, while stays are absurd. It adds that silk stockings and gold lace are out of place in the sea.

This may be so. We do not claim to be authority upon such things, but however ignorant we may be as to what kind of dresses and stockings a lady may wear in the sea, we are not so ignorant of the quality of goods kept by Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block. If you want nice fruit in its season, fine groceries as the

world affords, nuts, spices and all West India goods, fine cigars and good tobacco, just go to Sechler and you will find them pure and good as they can be found in any market in the world, and another thing Sechler sells low for cash or short credit. Buyers will always find they can buy cheaper for cash than credit. The men who asks for credit always has to pay a big interest for his money.

—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Little Piney Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Colorado, to be found in another column. This company has purchased an immense tract of land in Lake county, Colorado, along Piney creek, within ten miles of Leadville, and which is known as the "Fay Placer." The land is said to be rich in gold and silver minerals, and if they realize what at present they confidently expect, it will prove one of the richest mining bonanzas ever known. The capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000. There are 100,000 shares, the par value of which is \$10 each. The company recently sent us a neatly printed pamphlet, in which is printed the report of the President, Edwin G. Fay, who speaks in the most encouraging manner of their prospects. They have two offices, the principal one being located at Leadville, while its sub-office is at 290 Walnut Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

—The campaign has opened livelier than ever, that we can recollect. Messrs. Bauland & Newman not to be outdone, have opened their guns in full fire, and for this purpose have opened the largest stock of cassimeres for suits, coats, pants and overcoats, ever brought to Bellefonte. The make of their garments can't be beat, and their prices are lower than the very lowest. Call at the Bee Hive and leave your order for some clothing, and we guarantee you that you will save from 10 to 20 per cent. You are sure to get pleased at the Bee Hive. Remember this and don't you forget it.

—A retail oyster dealer speaking of a beautiful blonde whom he met at the seaside said, "She hasn't got any head. It looks all chopped up into golden hair, like a cabbage sliced into cold slaw." That would seem to signify a state of beautiful confusion. Well, confusion worse confounded, if you please, on the head of a beautiful girl will look pleasing to an old bachelor and many others. But you find no confusion of any kind at Sechler's large grocery store, in the Bush House block. Call and see them. You will find a nice store and gentlemanly clerks.

—John W. Stoverston, of Virginia, was in town the other day looking after the iron interests of his State. He expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the manner in which our iron men conduct their affairs.

—Remember Bauland & Newman when you need anything in their line.

—Pennsylvania State College admits both sexes. Endowment half a million. Tuition free. Courses of study, Classical, Scientific and Agricultural. A thorough preparatory department. Expenses \$3 to \$6 per week. For catalogue address, Joseph Shortridge, A. M., President, State College, Pa. 12-31-81

—Diphtheria appearing—secure a bottle of Armstrong's "D & Q" drops. 31-3m

DIED.

MILLER—At Valentine's Forge, August 19, 1880, Mabel May Miller, aged 1 year, 3 months and 12 days.
WORTS—August 18, 1880, Infant son of Michael and Sarah Worts, aged 4 months and 26 days.

The Markets.

BELLEFONTE, August 31, 1880.
Wheat, old, per bushel.....\$.95
" new, No. 1....." .95
" " 2....." .85
" " 3....." .80
Rye per bushel....." .60
Corn, cob....." .45
Corn, shelled....." .45
Oats per bushel....." .30
Cloverseed per bushel....." 60¢
Flour, retail, per barrel.....5.00
Flour, wholesale.....4.50
Hay, choice timothy, per ton.....16.00
Hay, mixed, per ton.....14.00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton.....10.00
Short straw per ton.....6.00
PLASTER.
Cayuga, ground, per ton.....\$ 7.50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton.....10.00

Provision Market.

Corrected daily by Valentines & Co.
Apples, dried, per pound.....5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded.....10
Beans per quart.....8
Fresh butter per pound.....15
Chickens per pound.....20
Cheese per pound.....20
Country hams per pound.....16
Hams, sugar cured.....7
Bacon.....7
Lard per pound.....8
Eggs per doz.....10
Potatoes per bushel.....20
Dried beef.....20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound.....25
Canned tomatoes per can.....15
Lemons per doz.....8
Dried sweet corn per pound.....8
Small Onions per quart.....8

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MRS. S. S. THOMPSON, of College township, and JOHN L. THOMPSON, of Huston township, have applied to the Secretary of Internal Affairs for a warrant for four hundred acres of land situated in the townships of Halfmoon and Paxton, county of Centre, adjoining lands of Matters Bros. and others on the east, Lyon, Short & Co. on the south, A. H. Griffin and an old survey in the name of Josiah Lambourn on the west, and said Lambourn survey on the north. This application is made in behalf of themselves and those claiming under them according to their respective interests, and not otherwise.
D. S. KELLER,
Att'y for Applicants.